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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL XX NO 224 BOMBAY MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1932 PRICE: ONE ANNA.

Mahatma Does Not Want Conditional Release

Does Not Relish Restrictions Proposed

Awaiting Government's Final Decision

BOMBAY DEPUTATION TO SEE MAHATMA AGAIN

POONA, September 18.

Members of the Hindu Deputation, which met Mahatma Gandhi to-day, refused to be further interviewed with regard to the meeting. It is learnt that after the meeting, they saw the Home Member to the Bombay Government.

Enquiries show that Mahatma Gandhi has indicated to the Bombay Government his views regarding conditional release. It appears that he has conveyed to them that he does not relish restrictions proposed to be imposed upon him. He is now awaiting the final decision on his communication.

ANOTHER MEETING TO-DAY

Mahatma Gandhi's silence commenced at one o'clock in the afternoon to-day, and he was, therefore only able to reply to the reputation in writing. This involved a strain on him, which the Deputation were anxious not to prolong. They will meet him again to-morrow, when his silence will have terminated and the conversations will then be fuller and freer.——A. P.

LEADERS SEE MAHATMA IN JAIL...

POONA, Sept. 18.

The deputation of Bombay Hindus consisting of Mr. Mathradas Vasanji Khimji, President of the Bombay Citizens' Emergency Committee, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Sir Chunilal Mehta and Mr. G. D. Birla, saw Mr. Gandhi in Yeravda Jail at 5-30 this evening.

LEADERS' STATEMENT.

The deputationists emerged at 7-30 p.m., when they made the following statement:—

"As it was Mahatma Gandhi's silence time we laboured under a heavy handicap. We have broken ground, but are returning at 12-45 p.m. to-morrow, and we hope to give some definite statement to the press thereafter. We found Mahatma Gandhi quite healthy and cheerful."

WHY DID HE SEE GOVERNOR?

On "Personal Matters" Says Ambedkar

The hurried departure of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, the champion of separate electorates, from Bombay to Poona on Sunday morning to interview the Governor of Bombay, on the eve of the Conference convened in Bombay to-day to persuade the representatives of the "Depressed Classes" to give up the scheme of separate electorates and save Mahatma Gandhi's life has caused considerable speculation in the city.

AMBEDKAR'S TALK WITH GOVERNOR.

The doctor left for Poona in the morning and after a long conversation with the Governor of Bombay returned to Bombay in the evening. Rumour connected his trip to Poona with the topic of Mahatma Gandhi's vow of self-immolation which holds the political field at the moment to the exclusion of all other topics.

"PERSONAL MATTERS."

When a representative of the "Chronicle" interviewed him after his return from Poona, Dr. Ambedkar was not in a communicative mood. He stated, however, that his Poona excursion had no political significance whatsoever and that his talks with the Governor were concerning "personal matters." He was emphatic in saying that the subject of discussion was not Mahatma Gandhi's fast.

Shrewd people, however, think that the doctor would have hardly gone to Poona to talk over with the Governor on purely personal matters or to discuss the weather, and attach no small political significance to the whole affair.

"Will you attend to-morrow's Conference?" asked our representative.

To this question Dr. Ambedkar stated that beyond the telegraphic communication that he had received from Pandit Malaviya he had received no formal invitation for the Conference up to now, but if he received an invitation he would by all means attend the Conference.

In a statement, issued on Sunday evening, Dr. Ambedkar reiterates his conviction that separate electorates are in the interests of "Depressed Classes" and repeats that Mahatma Gandhi must first put forward his proposals to enable the doctor then to play his own cards.

CONGRESS VOLUNTEERS ARRESTED

Three Congress volunteers were arrested on Sunday afternoon for picketing chemists' shops in Dawa Bazar The arrested volunteers were marched to the Princess Street lock-up.

Another Congress volunteer was arrested by the Lamington Road police for distributing unauthorised news sheets.

WILL CONFERENCE BRING SETTLEMENT?

"C. R." OPTIMISTIC

Shows Way To Solve Difficulty

The hope that the conference convened by Pandit Malaviya in Bombay to bring about a settlement on the question of Separate Electorates to the Depressed Class people will terminate successfully was expressed by Sjt. C. Rajagopalachari in an interview with a "Chronicle" representative, soon after his arrival in Bombay on Sunday.

He declared that he had met some of the staunchest partisans of Separate Electorates in Madras and Poona among the leaders of Depressed Classes, and all of them wanted Mahatmaji to live and could not spare him. They recognised him to be their best worker. He, therefore, honed that the conference will be successful.

HOW TO SOLVE DIFFICULTY.

Sjt. Rajagopalachari thought that any settlement by which the registration of untouchables as untouchables year after year was avoided was likely to solve Mahatmaji's difficulty and terminate his fast.

Asked if he thought whether Gandhiji would be induced to give up his fast if the Depressed Class leaders accepted a scheme of Joint Electorates with reservation of seats, Sjt. Rajagopalachari said: "The termination of Mahatmaji's fast will be secured, I think, by the removal of the Separate Electorate scheme, as Mahatmaji's vow has no reference to reservation of seats. On this matter Mahatmaji no doubt has his own views, but he has not made them a matter for laying down his life."

"All that Matatma Gandhi wants is that this repeatedly registering people as "untouchables," and keeping up the consciousness of inferiority on the one side and superiority on the other must end."

DYNAMIC FORCE RELEASED.

In conclusion, Sjt. Rajagopalachari stated that Mahatmaji had released by his vow a dynamic force for a change of heart and change of customs in the Hindu society. And in a very short time the social disabilities now imposed on the so-called Depressed Classes would disappear altogether.

"Permit Us To Interview Gandhiji"

Bombay 'Depressed Classes' Wire To Viceroy

The president of the provincial branch of the All-India "Depressed Classes" Association, Poona has sent the following wire to the Viceroy:

"President and Members of the Bombay Provincial Branch, All-India Depressed Classes Association (Office at Poona) request the Government to provide us an opportunity to discuss matters with Mahatma Gandhi before he begins fast to enable us to understand his scheme of reservation or other safeguards as we are whole-heartedly for joint Electorates with reservation."

REMOVE STIGMA OF UNTOUCHABILITY

AND SAVE LIFE OF MAHATMAJI

Fervent Appeal To Bombay Women

A fervent appeal to the women of Bombay to once for all remove the stigma of untouchability and save Mahatma Gandhi's life was made by Mrs. Kamala Nehru presiding over a meeting at Daryathan Galli, Mandvi, on Sunday afternoon.

The meeting passed a resolution declaring the determination of the women of Bombay to see that all disabilities imposed on the so-called untouchables and Depressed Classes were removed and praying for a successful termination of the conference in Bombay on Monday and calling off Mahatma Gandhi's fast.

Among those present at the meeting were Dr. Choithram Gidwani, Mrs. Goshup Captain, Mrs. Ratanben Mehta, Miss Kamakoti Natarajan and Mrs. Sakinabai Patel.

In the course of his speech, Dr. Choitram appealed to the women to put an end to untouchability. He deplored the fact that there was quite a stir among the so-called caste Hindus of Mandvi because an "untouchable" girl was admitted in the school. He hoped the very fact that Mahatmaji was prepared to give his life for the sake of the so-called untouchables should be enough to make them work hard for its removal.

Mrs. Sakinabai Patel, a Muslim lady, also addressed the gathering fervently in support of the resolution.

VITHALBHAI PATEL

Departs For American Tour

LONDON, Sept. 18.

Sjt. Vithalbhai Patel has left for his American tour—Reuter.

Late Mrs. DWARKADAS DHARAMSEY

We regret to announce the death of Mrs. Sunderbai Dwarkadas Dharamsey, on Sunday morning after a prolonged illness of several months.

It will be remembered that her third son Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas was released on parole by the Government of Bombay on account of the serious state of her health. She was 65 years of age, and she leaves behind her a large family of six sons, four daughters, several grand children and a great grandson. Three of her sons, Mr. Tricumdas, a Solicitor, Mr. Jamnadas and rM. Kanji are well-known in the public life of the city.

She was a woman of very strong character, and ever since the death 23 years ago, of ner husband the late Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey, she dedicated ner life, in a courageous manner to the bringing up of her sons and daughters who were all young, when the misfortune befell the family. It was in January that she was taken ill, and although she showed signs of recovery in the middle of June, she had a relapse, to which she ultimately succumbed. Her only sister Saharbai Lakhmidas Khimji came over specially from Muttra to nurse her during her polonged illness. We offer our heart-felt sympathy to the bereaved family.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, it is understood has left Bombay for Yeravda as he was on parole only to see his mother in her illness.

"DEPRIVING HARIJANS OF WHAT LITTLE THEY HAVE GOT"

Ambedkar's Charge Against Critics Of His Policy

To-day's Hindu Leaders' Conference

100 PERSONS EXPECTED TO ATTEND

BOMBAY, Sunday

The conference of Hindu leaders in connection with the decision of Mahatma Gandhi to fast unto death fixed for to-day (Monday) will be held at 12 noon at the Hall of the Indian Merchants' Chamber.

Over a hundred persons from different parts of the country are expected to attend the conference. Among them will be Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, Mr. G. D. Birla and a number of local Hindu leaders.

"DEPRESSED" CLASS REPRESENTATIVES.

Different sections of the "Depressed" classes will be represented at the conference and their representatives will include Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Mr. P. Baloo, Mr. B. J. Deorukhkar and Mr. Narayanrao Kajrolakar from Bombay Mr. M. C. Raja from Madras, Mr. Rajbhoj from Poona, Mr. Mandal, Mr. Muzumdar and Swami Satyananda from Bengal.

NO AGENDA FIXED YET.

No agenda for the conference is yet fixed as Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya who has convened the conference has not yet arrived in the city. The members of the local Citizens' Emergency Committee who are in charge of the arrangements for the conference have merely acted on the advice of Pandit Malaviya. Panditji is expected to arrive in the city this morning at 8-30 by the Jubbulpore Mail.

TO-DAY'S MEETINGS.

The Bombay Citizens' Emergency Committee has organised a number of meetings in the different Wards of the city for to-morrow evening where prayers will be offered for the speedy termination of Gandhiji's fast and his long life. In addition to the meetings to be held in the city, the Committee is organising several meetings in the suburbs also.

Mr. Rajah's Gesture To Solve Deadlock

NEW DELHI, Sept. 18.

'I shall be prepared to give up my leadership of the Depressed Classes and make room for Dr. Ambedkar, if it helps to solve the present deadlock."

Thus declared Mr. M.C. Rajah, in a statement to the Associated Press this morning.

Mr. Rajah passed through Delhi on his way to Bombay by the Frontier Mail this morning and was joined by Mr. Devadas Gandhi and two local leaders of the Depressed Classes from Delhi.

Proceeding, Mr. Rajah stated that he was going to Bombay full of hope, and from the present atmosphere in the country he could say that there would be no difficulty in reaching an agreement acceptable to all parties at the Bombay Conference.

MAHATMAJI'S "IMAGINARY FEARS"

No Faith In Gandhi And "His Congress"

The following is the full text of the statement issued by Dr. Ambedkar on the eve of to-day's Conference.

"I need hardly say that I was astounded to read the correspondence between Mahatma Gandhi Sir Samuel Hoare and the Prime Minister, which was published recently in the Papers, in which he has expressed his 'determination' to starve himself unto death" till the British Government of its own accord or under pressure of public opinion revise their opinion and withdraw their scheme of communal representation for the Depressed Classes. The unenviable position in which I have been placed by the Mahatma's vow of self-immolation can easily be imagined

ONLY AN APPENDIX—NOT MAIN CHAPTER

It passes my comprehension why Mr. Gandhi should stake his life on an issue arising out of the communal question which he, at the Round Table Conference, said was one of a comparatively small importance. Indeed to adopt the language of those of Mr. Gandhi's way of thinking the communal question was only an appendix to the book of India's constitution and not the main chapter. It would have been justifiable if Mr Gandhi had resorted to this extreme step for obtaining independence for the country on which he was so insistent all through the R.T.C. debates. It is also a painful surprise that Mr. Gandhi should single out special representation for the Depressed Classes in the Communal Award as an excuse for his self-immolation. Separate electorates are granted not only to the Depressed Classes, but to the Indian Christians, Anglo-Indians, Europeans as well as to the Mahomedans and the Sikhs. Also separate electorates are granted to land-lords, labourers and traders. Mr Gandhi had declared his opposition to the special representation of every other class and creed except the Mahomedans and the Sikhs. All the same, Mr. Gandhi chooses to let every body else except the Depressed Classes retain the special electorates given to them.

"IMAGINARY FEARS"

The fears expressed by Mr. Gandhi about the consequences of the arrangements for the representation of the Depressed Classes are in my opinion purely imaginary. If the nation is not going to be split up by separate electorates to the Mahomedans and the Sikhs, the Hindu society cannot be said to be split up if the Depressed Classes are given separate electorates. His conscience is not aroused if the nation is split by the arrangements of Special Electorates for classes and communities other than the Depressed Classes.

"TYRANNY OF MAJORITY"

I am sure many have felt that if there was any class which deserved to be given special political rights in order to protect itself against the tyranny of the majority under the Swaraj constitution it was the Depressed Classes. Here is a class which is undoubtedly not in a position to sustain itself in the struggle for existence. The religion to which they are tied in stead of providing for them an honourable place brands them as lepers not fit for ordinary intercourse. Economically it is a class entirely dependent upon the high-caste Hindus for earning its daily bread with no independent way of living open to it. Not is closed by reason of the social prejudices of the Hindus but there is a definite attempt all throughout the Hindu Society to bolt every possible door so as not to allow the Depressed Classes any opportunity to rise in the scale of life. Indeed it would not be an exaggeration to say that in every village the caste Hindus however divided among themselves are always in a standing conspiracy to put down in a merciless manner any attempt on the part of the Depressed Classes who form a small and scattered body of an ordinary Indian citizen.

In these circumstances it would only the path of advancement be granted by all fair-minded persons that for a community so handicapped to succeed in the struggle for life against organised tyranny some share of political power in order that it may protect itself was a paramount necessity.

"STRANGE WAYS OF THINKING

I should have thought that a well-wisher of the Depressed Classes would have fought tooth and nail for securing to them as much political power as might be possible in the new Constitution. But the Mahatma's ways of thinking are strange and are certainly beyond my comprehension. He not only does not endeavour to augment the scanty political power which the Depressed Classes have got under the Communal Award, but on the contrary he has staked his very life in order to deprive them of little they have got. This is not the first attempt on the part of the Mahatma to completely dish the Depressed Classes out of political existence. Long before there was the Minorities Pact. The Mahatma tried to enter into an agreement with the Muslims in order to defeat the claims of the Depressed Classes. He offered to the Muslims all the 14 claims which they had put forth on their behalf, and in return asked them to join with him in resisting the claims for social representation made by me on behalf of the Depressed Classes.

It must be said to the credit of the Muslim delegates, that they refused to be a party to such a black act, and saved the Depressed Class from what might as well have develop-

(Continued on Page 5)

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THE ATTENTION of qualified candidates is drawn to the University Notifications recently published in the "Bombay Government Gazette" inviting applications for the following University Foreign Scholarships to be awarded by the Syndicate during the current academical year:—

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2. The Sir Mangaldas Nathubhai Scholarships are of the annual value of Rs. 2,000 each, tenable for a period of three years in England for the study of branch of technical education, and open to all Hindu Graduates of the University of Bombay irrespective of standing.

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6. The Registrar will be glad to supply any qualified candidate on application, written or oral with a copy of the Notification appertaining to the Scholarship for which he is eligible, a form of application and a copy of the rules regulating the award and tenure of the scholarship.

By order,
S. R. DONGERKERY,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 14th September, 1932.
5517.

Public Notices.

NOTICE

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED
(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from 29th to 30th September, 1932, both days incl., div.
5524

NOTICE

THIS IS TO INFORM THE PUBLIC that the undermentioned immoveable property belonging to Mr. NARAYANDAS GOCULDAS, an Inhabitant of Ghatkopar have been entered into an agreement to sell the said immoveable property to Mr. BHIKALAL KALYANJI, an Inhabitant of Bombay (New Bardan Gulley). The particulars of the said immoveable property is as follows:—

The above referred property is in Ghatkopar or Kirol in the District of Bombay Suburban in Bandra Taluka Salsette on the South side bearing Ghatkopar Survey No. 256A and 99 and Kirol Survey No. 143, admeasuring in all to about 2700 yards which consists of shops, etc., and which forms one plot and touching Ghatkopar and Chambur Road and the whole of the above referred immoveable property is on the East side of Chambur Road. The above referred property also includes a well. On the east it is bounded by the property of Dhanji Devshi, on the West by the Chambur Road, on the South Derasar Gulley, and on the North by the property of Ranchoddas Dharsi.

The aforesaid Mr. BHIKALAL KALYANJI intends purchasing the abovementioned property.

In the event of any person or persons claiming any part or portion or whole of the above property by way of title, right or claiming to be the heir or heirs and have any claim in any other form should communicate or see personally the undersigned Laxman Mahadeo Bhide, Bond Writer, Bazarwad Kurla, within 7 days from the date hereof and get ascertain his, her or their rights or heirship to the above property. In the case of any person or persons claiming after such time when the sale will be effected, his her or their rights or heirship will be of no avail and the same shall be considered as null and void.

Dated this 17th day of September, 1932.
(Sd.) LAXMAN MAHADEO BHIDE
Bond Writer, Kurla.

Legal Notices.

Suit No. 1517 of 1929.

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William In Bengal

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

GOPAL DAS MODI
Vs.
LALA DINANATH & ORS.

PURSUANT to a decree, dated the 2nd day of February, 1932, of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction made in Suit No. 1517 of 1929 (Gopal Das Modi Vs. Lala Dinanath and others) the Creditors of Lala Raghumull Khandelwal son of Budh Sing deceased late of No. 21/1, Tamers Lane, now known as No. 77/1, Harrison Road, Calcutta, Hindu Landholder and Merchant, who died on the 5th day of September, 1926, and who carried on business under the name of Madhoram Hurdeodas in Calcutta and Karachi, Madhoram Budhsing in Delhi, Madhoram Raghumull in Bombay and Jwanlal Ranjitmull in Cawnpur are on or before the 14th day of November, 1932, to send to the office of the Registrar of this Court on its original side, their names, addresses, and descriptions the full particulars of their claims, statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said decree.

Every creditor, holding any security may produce or transmit the same to the Registrar with the particulars of his claim or shall produce the same before the Assistant Master and Referee in the Court House on Monday, the 5th day of December, 1932, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims.

Every claim shall be forwarded with a Court fee stamp of Rs. 3 affixed thereon.

(Sd.) K. L. MITRA,
Assistant Master and Referee.
(Sd.) G. C. CHUNDER & Co.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Dated Calcutta this 30th day of August, 1932.
5457

Public Notices.

The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at Sudama House, Wittet Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 1st day of October, 1932 at 4 p.m., (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the Director's Report and the Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended the 30th June 1932.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in place of Mr. Lalji Naranji, who retires by rotation, but being eligible, offers himself for re-election under Art. 97 of the Articles of Association.
4. To elect a Director in place of Mr. Hoosenally M. Rahimtoola, who retires by rotation, but being eligible offers himself for re-election under Art. 97 of the Articles of Association.
5. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 28th September, 1932, to the 21st October, 1932, both days inclusive.

NOTICE is also given pursuant to Section 144 of the Indian Companies Act that a Notice dated the 31st August 1932, has been received by the Company from a Shareholder Mr P. N. Mehta, that he will move the following Resolution at the above Meeting of the Company:—

"That Messrs. S. B. Billimoria & Co and Mr. A. E Cama, A.C.A., Chartered Accountant be appointed Auditors of the Company for the current year."

By Order of the Board of Directors.
NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Sudama House,
Ballard Estate,
Bombay, 18th September 1932.

N.B.:—The Dividend when sanctioned, will be made payable at the Central Bank of India Ltd., Bombay on and after the 31st October, 1932, to those shareholders, whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 27th September, 1932, to whom Dividend Warrants will be posted.

Legal Notices.

The High Court Of Judicature At Bombay

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

T. 5 OF 1932.
In the matter of the Indian Trust Act of 1882.
and
In the matter of the Composition Deed, dated 23rd April, 1930.
RAMGOPAL RAMRIKH PANDYA and Others ..... Petitioners
Versus.
HARKISONDAS RAMBHAGAT and Others ..... Respondents.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to the Order, made herein on the 22nd day of August, 1932, the Petitioners abovenamed, who are the Trustees of Messrs. Mamraj Rambhagat will sell by Public Auction the share right, title, interest, claim and demand of the firm of Messrs. Mamraj Rambhagat in the firm of Messrs. Motilal Ramkumar at Cawnpore and its branches at several places at 4 P.M. on SUNDAY, the 2nd day of October, 1932, at the office of the Trustees at No. 2, Shaikh Memon Street, near Mumbadevi, outside the Fort of Bombay.

For further Particulars and Conditions of sale an application should be made to the undersigned.

Dated this 1st day of September, 1932.
MALVI RANCHODDAS & CO.,
Attorneys for the Petitioners as the Trustees of Messrs. Mamraj Rambhagat.
5454

N. Y. K. LINE

FOR COLOMBO SINGAPORE CHINA AND JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave
*Tokushima Maru	6970	20 Sept.	30 Sept.
Hakusan Maru	10500	....	@ 5 Oct.
Kaga Maru	9866	30 Sept.	14 Oct.
Haruna Maru	10500		@ 17 Oct.
Benga Maru	6396	5 Oct.	17 Oct.
*Nagato Maru	5901	16 Oct.	31 Oct.
Katori Maru	10000	.....	@ 1 Nov.
x Tango Maru	6893	30 Oct.	13 Nov.

*Do not carry passengers
x Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers,	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Hakone Maru	10500	28 Sept.	15 Oct.
Suwa Maru	11000	13 Oct.	30 Oct.

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	£	£
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Second ...	22	30
Steerage ...	10-10	—

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4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according to demand.

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Ballard Estate, Bombay

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Of all Chemists.
Bardsley Vale (Eng.)

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At 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Inside Secrets, Struggles and Temptations of a Modern young couple in love!
RECKLESS LIVING
with
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MAE CLARKE
SLIM SUMMERVILLE
MARIE PREVOST

THE EMPIRE
At 6-30 and 10 p.m.
DOUBLE ATTRACTION EXTRAORDINARY
At 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CONTINUED SECOND WEEK
OWING TO ENORMOUS SUCCESS
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with
ANY ZOL'NAY
from the Budapest Opera Ballet in conjunction with
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MISCHIEF
with
RALPH LYNN
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A Picture that keeps you amused all the time

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A Comedy-Riot of Laughs
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TRADE & FINANCE

Plethora Of Funds In Money Market And Call Rate One Per Cent.

SILVER PRICES GIVE WAY

Weekly Market Reviews

(From Our Special Correspondent)

MONEY.

Bombay, Sept. 16.

There was a plethora of funds in the money market and call loans were available as low as one per cent with no keen borrowers. Although treasury bill sales amounted to about Rs. 217.75 lacs against no maturities during the same period, large sales of sterling to Government during this period accounted for the comparative ease in the money market. The fall in commodity prices and the continued slackness in trade were also responsible for the present situation. The trade demand as per the latest statement of the Bank shows an improvement of about Rs. 163.28 lacs, which is reflected in the fall in other deposits amounting to Rs. 158.80 lacs. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One to two months 2 per cent. Three months 2 1/4 per cent. and six months 2 3/4 per cent.

TREASURY BILLS.

The response to treasury bill offers has slackened as is evident from last weeks figures, but this was generally expected as sales of six months bills effected now would mature late in March and thus cover the better part of the busy season. Government have therefore invited tenders for four months usuance and it is generally expected that this will prove a very popular issue owing to its maturity coinciding with the commencement of the busy season. The issue of four months bills is rather unusual, but it is very suitable on this occasion since the issue of 3 months bills would have proved little awkward from Government's point of view, as their revenues do not come in with full force until January. The fixed deposit rate for three to four months is quoted around 2-1/4 to 2-1/2 per cent. and it is generally expected that tenders for 4 months bills will be approximately on this basis.

IMPERIAL BANK.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 9th September shows a decline of Rs. 27.15 lacs in the cash balance of the Bank now amounting to Rs 24.26.81.000 as compared with Rs. 15.45 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 31.20, a decrease of 2.99 per cent. under last week. Loans and Inland bills discounted have risen by Rs. 42.49 lacs and by Rs. 42.57 lacs respectively, while Cash credits are down by Rs. 83.96 lacs. Government deposits show a small increase of Rs. 25.09 lacs to Rs. 12.05 crores, while Other deposits have receded by Rs. 158.80 lacs to Rs. 64.55 crores. The bank rate stands unchanged at 4 per cent.

GILT-EDGED MARKET.

The gilt-edged market was steady but dull with a healthy undertone. Firmer advices from London regarding price of India sterling stocks and the continued abundant ease in the money market account for the present strength 3 1/2 per cent. Paper fluctuated between 68-5 and Rs 68-9, closing at the latter figure. 5 per cent. 1945-55 Loan quietened to Rs. 104-10, while 1933 and 1935 loans kept steady at Rs. 101-6 and Rs. 100-7. 1939-44 Loan was quoted at Rs. 98-14 and the new loan 1940-43 at Rs. 98-12. 5 1/2 per cent. 1938-40 Loan improved to Rs. 102-5. 6 per cent. 1932 bonds are quoted at Rs. 100-2 and 1933-36 Bonds at Rs. 101-11. 6 1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan showed no change at Rs. 105-12 and treasury bonds at Rs. 104-6. 4 per cent. 1960-70 loan closed at Rs. 79 and 1934-37 at Rs. 95-12. 5 1/2 per cent. 1955-60 Loan remained unchanged at Rs. 90 and 1934 bonds at Rs. 99-11.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange was firm as a result of comparatively larger exports of gold and the appearance of a fair volume of merchandise export bills in Calcutta as well as in the local market. Sterling tenders to Government were made at 1s.6-5/32 and the tap rate is now 1s.6-3/16. Sellers of ready T. T. quoted 1s.6-1/8 with few buyers under 3/16. The forward market was also steady, following being the quotations: Sept-Nov. 1/6 1/8: Dec-Jan. 1/6 3/32 February 1/16 1/16 and March 1/6 1/32.

UPPER GOLD POINT.

Although according to the Currency Act, the upper gold point was fixed at 18-13/64d. there has been a doubt in the minds of the public whether it holds good now since the Act was amended by an Ordinance in September last, whereby the rupee was linked to sterling and no upper sterling point was defined. It may however, be pointed out that since the Act was modified Government bought very large amounts of sterling at 1/6.3/16 during November-December, and had they desired to buy at a higher rate, it would not have been difficult for them to do so, since the only cover available against large exports of gold was the purchases by Government for their Home remittances.

The sterling dollar quotation declined during the week from dol. 3.49 to dol. 3.47-1/2. French francs moved between 89.00 and 88.62. The Belga was almost stationary at 25.05. while the Italian lira after improving from 67.00 to 68.00 closed at 67.70.

A press communique of the 13th instant states that sterling purchased in India during the week ending 10th September amounted to £1,961,000 and from 1st April to date to £5.739.000. The total net remittances to the Home Treasury during the current fiscal year amounts to £2.704.000 after offsetting £3.750.000 transferred from Gold Standard Reserve in England against gold transferred in India from P C R to G S R.

Another communique of the 14th instant states that tenders to the amount of £575.000 at 1s. 6-5/32 were received and allotted in full. Lower tenders were rejected. £1 million will be offered for tender on Wednesday the 21st September on the same conditions as previously announced.

GOLD.

The gold market was steady in consonance with the movements in the London-New York cross rate which eased from dol. 3.49 to dol. 3.47-1/2. The price of ready gold improved from Rs. 28-15-6 to Rs. 29-2 but closed at Rs. 29-1-6 and had it not been for firmer rupee sterling, the gold price here would have been higher. A fair amount of turnover in ready was put through and the shipment by this week's mail is expected to be a fair-sized one. Last week's shipment amounted to Rs. 85.64 lacs per s.s. "President Pierce." Rs. 76.52 lacs per s.s. "Kaiser-i-Hind" and Rs. 28.15 lacs per s.s. "Clan Maciver". The recent fluctuations in the cross rate indicate as though the rate is being maintained between dol. 3.48 and dol. 3.50. No sooner does the quotation reach near dol. 3.50, a weaker tendency sets in, while the level of dol. 3.49 tends the market steadier. Sovereign rates moved proportionately in sympathy with gold prices, the closing price being Rs. 18-4-0 for ready and Rs. 18-3-6 for delivery 12th October. The daily off-take shows no change at about 2,000 tolas with the stocks approximating 2 lacs tolas. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 29-2 and Rs 28-15-6 for ready and 15th Sept. settlement. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 155,336 in bar and coin.

SILVER.

The silver market continued weak following a further drop in the Shanghai tael and the price of the metal in London. The quotation for ready declined from Rs. 56-13 to Rs. 56; the Shanghai tael lost from 1s. 9-9/16d. to 1s. 9-3/16d. and the spot silver in London dropped from 18-1/8d. to 17-5/8d. Towards the close, however, there was a slight recovery in all the markets and the price of ready in the local market improved to Rs. 56-6. To-day the rate declined sharply to Rs. 55/13. The fall in the price of silver can be attributed to the general slump in commodity prices which induced bulls to unload and created fresh bear sales. Any improvement in the price of important raw materials especially cotton, will no doubt react upon the silver market. The factors affecting silver do not however independently make for a steady market since the offtake is very small and averages only about 15 bars, while stocks remain top heavy in all centres and estimated in Bombay at about 10,000 bars. The highest and lowest rates in London were 18-1/8d. and 17-5/8d. for ready and 18-1/4d. and 17-3/4d for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 56-13 and Rs. 55-13 for ready and 20th September settlement and Rs. 57-2 and Rs 56-2 for 19th October settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £50,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £61,500. The total imports during the week amounted to 300 bars and Rs. 25,224 in coin This week's shipment from London is expected to be £65.000.

SHARES

Weak conditions characterised the share market as a result of a fall in the prices of all prime commodities Cotton mill section was particularly easy owing to drop of nearly 50 rupees in the price of raw cotton, which in turn was agected by a fall in the New York rate, caused by the publication of cotton production figures. There was a fall of 20 to 30 points in the values of high-priced issues. The following are the fluctuations as compared with the last closing:—Bombay Dyeings Rs. 696/4, 668/12; Century Rs. 223/12, 206/4; Central India Rs. 298/12. 270; Crescent Rs. 50, 42/8; Fazulbhoy Rs. 301/4, 268/12, Indore Malwa Rs. 357/8, 346/4; Koh-i-noor Rs. 151/4, 134/6; New Great Rs. 128/12, 115/10; Pearls Rs 163/12. 145; Simplex Rs. 50 x.d. and Swadeshi Rs. 221/4 205.

Prices of shares in the miscellaneous group suffered a set-back as a result of weakness in the cotton mill section. Tata Iron Ordys. which touched Rs. 29 declined to Rs. 25.6 with Defs. unchanged as Rs. 225. There was a proportionate fall in all other issues. Tata Hydros weakened to Rs. 129/6 and Tata Powers fell from Rs. 606/4 to Rs. 670, while Andhra Valley after improving from Rs. 1,070 to Rs. 1,080 declined at Rs. 1,072/8. Alcock shares receded from Rs. 128/12 to Rs. 120, Bombay Burmahs from Rs. 3/12 to Rs. 348/12. Bombay Trams suffered a declined from Rs. 110/15 to Rs. 108/2 and Bombay Steams from Rs. 211/4 to Rs. 206/14. Bundi Cement shares maintained the level of Rs. 13/3 while Indian Cements lost about 5 rupees to Rs. 173/12. Katni Ordys. closed at Rs 151/4 x d. with Defds. falling from Rs. 520xd. to Rs. 500xd. Ahmd, Prantij Railways kept steady with a rise of Rs. 5 to Rs. 620. Gujarat Rly. shares steadied from Rs. 48/8 to Rs. 50xd.

Imperial Bank shares receded from Rs. 1.175 to Rs. 1,170 and Centributories from Rs. 287/8 to Rs. 283/12. Bank of India shares were maintained at Rs. 89 and those of the Central Bank at Rs. 15/14.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, September 16.

Our Sugar Market ruled steady in the beginning and middle of the week and firm at the close of the week under review. Thus Ready prices on the whole advanced by about 2 annas per cwt. and August, September and October|December. Shipment prices by about 3 annas, 1-1|2 annas and 1|2 anna per cwt. respectively. January|March shipment prices remained practically unchanged. It is reported that two prominent dealers in the bazaar bought up about 1500 tons Ready Sugar at about Rs. 15|5 and also took up a fair quantity of afloat per s.s. Querimba at about Rs. 5|5|6 to Rs. 5|8|9. Sales of September shipment and per s.s. Ozarda amounted to about 1000 tons at Rs. 5|5|9 to Rs. 5|6. The highest and the lowest rates during the week were:—

Java Ready Rs. 15|6|6 and Rs. 15|4|6; August Rs. 5|9|3 and Rs. 5|6|3; September Rs. 5|6|6 and Rs. 5|5|0; October|December Rs. 5|6|0 and 5|5|6; January|March Rs. 5|8|0 and Rs. 5|7|9 and Belgian Ready 15|6|0 and 15|3|0.

ARRIVALS.

S.S. Takliwa with about 10500 bags of Mozambique Sugar and s.s. Ranee with about 10800 bags of Java Sugar arrived during the week. S.S. Querimba and s.s. India are expected to arrive on the 17th September and 2nd October with about 16000 and 40000 bags of Java Sugar respectively.

OFFTAKE AND STOCKS.

Offtake during the week is estimated at about 20,000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 30,000 bags.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

New York shows a decline of 6 to 8 points in Forward. London Terminal market also show a decline of about 4 to 5d. Java is unchanged at F. 6.

CALCUTTA AND KARACHI.

Calcutta and Karachi markets ruled quiet but steady. Spot rates ruling there according to the latest information are Rs. 10|10 and Rs. 14|10 respectively.

The following are the quotations ruling the bazaar to-day: Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 15|6|3 per cwt.

Transhipment Rs. 5|10,0 per cwt. F.B.H.

S.S. Querimba Rs. 5|9|6 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shivment. August Rs. 5|9|3 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment. September Rs. 5|3|6 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment. October|December Rs. 5|5|9 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment. January|March Rs. 5|7|0 per cwt. F.B.H.

Belgian Beet:—Ready Rs. 15|6|0 per cwt.

African Sugar:—Ready Rs. 15|6|0 per cwt.

Tone:—Firm.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York, September 17.

	Season To date	This week	Corresponding Season 1931|32	Week 1931|32	
Total in sight (excluding linters) ..	1258	425	1043	359	bales
Forward to American Mills including Canada and other America (excluding linters) ..	458	136	476	106	bales.
Exports from U.S. Ports ..	812	149	498	127	bales.
Of which to Japan ..	118	15	136	27	bales.
Of which to China ..	46	—	120	19	bales
Of whic to G.B. ..	100	18	16	5	bales.
Of which to Germany ..	221	61	82	39	bales.
Stock at New York ..	—	203	—	229	bales.
Stock at U.S. Ports ..	—	3420	—	2924	bales.
Stock at U.S. Interior Towns ..	—	1344	—	743	bales.
World's Visible Supply ..	—	8501	—	6973	bales.
Of which American Cotton	—	6708	—	5066	bales.
Forwarded to the World's Mills (excluding linters..	1353	287	1187	220	bales.
Receipts at U.S. Ports ..	831	235	708	242	bales.

N.B.—All figures are in thousands.

FRANCO-SOVIET PACT PROGRESS

Nationalist Press Alarm

PARIS, (By Mail).

The Press of the Right is beginning to be seriously alarmed by the Franco-Soviet negotiations for a non-aggression pact. As was stated in Tuesday's "Manchester Guardian," substantial progress has recently been made in these negotiations, and the "Journal des Debats" says that "Now that the Russo-Polish pact has been signed it is possible, and indeed, almost certain, that a similar pact will, shortly, be signed between France and Soviet Russia."

"An attempt," it says, "will perhaps be made at first to persuade Rumania to sign a non-aggression pact with Russia, but one may be sure that if the Rumanians show themselves in no hurry to do so the French friends of the Soviet will try to rush matters." The "Journal des Debats" also confirms my recent statement that important economic negotiations are in progress between Mr. Dovgalevsky, the Soviet Ambassador and the Quai d'Orsay.

SOVIET "DUMPING."

The "Echo de Paris," protests with equal vigour against a non-aggression pact with Russia. It objects particularly strongly to the economic clause providing against "unfavourable discrimination," on the ground that this clause will open the French frontiers to Soviet "dumping"—not a very strong argument when one considers how well France has been able to protect herself against any imports, Russian or other.

Its second objection is of a political order. Rumania, it says, has been greatly dissatisfied by the Russo-Polish non-aggression pact, and if the French now sign a pact with Russia without insisting on Russia's recognition of Rumanian sovereignty in Bessarabia, there is a serious danger that Rumania may change her political "orientation." There is already a strong tendency in certain directions, says the "Echo de Paris." It is quite true that King Carol and men like Argentoianu are looked upon with great suspicion by the Frenrh Nationalists, who believe them to be pro-German or pro Italian.

The present Government, I understand, takes a rather different view of Rumania. It does not adhere as rigidly as the Tardieu Government did to the system of military alliances, and Rumania is in any case the weakest link in the chain. In relation to France Rumania has played for years the part of an expensive poor relation.

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Col. Lawrence In New Role

"AIRCRAFTMAN SHAW" AS SPEED KING

HYTHE, (By Mail).

A special correspondent writes in the "Sunday Chronicle":—

Colonel Lawrence, once the uncrowned King of Arabia, is now the uncrowned king of speed.

Still Aircraftman Shaw, the name under which he has been attempting for years to hide his fame, he is living in a little red-brick cottage in the village of Hythe, near Southampton.

The real secret reason why Colonel Lawrence is here is that he is the Government speed expert, the man to whose steely brain the most abstruse problems of speed, either in the air or on the water, are referred.

For Hythe is only a few miles from the heavily-guarded Calshot Castle, the tiny fort, on a sandbank jutting into the Solent, which is the brain centre of the Royal Air Force.

They kept the Schneider trophy machines at Calshot. The Vickers' supermarine works are in the neighbourhood. They built Sir Henry Segrave's "Miss England" in Hythe. They test all the R.A.F. speedboats from Hythe.

"Aircraftman Shaw is a great authority on internal-combustion engines," a noted expert told me to-day.

The truth is that, his brain is the ultimate Government testing shop for all problems affecting high-speed aero and marine engines.

It is whispered that more than half Britain's success in the races for the Schneider trophy was due to his research work.

SHY "MR. SHAW."

The Arabs still call Lawrence, "The Hammer of the Turk." His influence during the War dominated kings, princes, sheiks and tribesmen throughout the Near East and made them allies of Britain.

Now his true identity is unknown even to his landlady. She knows him merely as a shy, reserved young man, clad in the worn, faded, uniform of the rank and file of the Royal Air Force. He is just "Our Mr. Shaw in the sitting room."

She regards him simply as a somewhat mysterious young man who suddenly disappears without warnings, remains away for months, as suddenly reappears, perhaps at midnight, and neither drinks nor smokes—with two notable exceptions to the last rule.

He smoked twice a year—on Midsummer Eve and on Christmas Eve. Always at midnight.

He possesses only one intimate friend, a humble fitter in a nearby works; the two spend hours together discussing abstruse mechanical problems. His one hobby is his motor-cycle, the most powerful one in Hampshire. It is a monster capable of 110 miles per hour.

"I saw Mr. Shaw go out to sea in a 14-foot open speedboat in a 55-mile an hour gale not long ago," a Hythe sailor told me to-day, "and he drove that boat as if he was demented. She was completely hidden by the waves.

"All the yachts ran for shelter and he went right out into the Solent. I never thought to see him come back alive.

"'Oh I thought it would be fun to see how she behaved," he said when he returned."

Sometimes Aircraftsman Shaw takes classes of young officers in technical instruction. Their embarrassment is comic. They do not always know his identity, but they realise that the man of technically far inferior rank is obviously an authority and clearly a person of great importance.

PAPER INDUSTRY IN HYDERABAD

Revival Efforts By State

HYDERABAD (Deccan), Sept. 14.

Referring to the indegenous paper industry a press note by the Information Bureau of the Nizam's Government says that the hand-made paper industry in the State dates back to the days of Moghals, when it was first established at Kagzipura in the Aurangabad District and later flourished at Koratla (Karimnagar District) and Gurud (Medak District.)

"KAGZEES."

The paper manufacturers known as "Kagzees" were all Muslims and to this day the industry is entirely in their hands. The raw material originally employed was old hemp ropes and bagging. This was mixed with 15 to 16 per cent lime and allowed to remain in a moist condition in the open for two or three weeks. This action softened and cleaned the fibres. The material was next beaten in mills similar to those of mortar and subjected to the grindilg action of a stone roller or crushed by an iron hammer worked up and down by lever action. The pulp was next washed and dissolved in a V shape trough from which paper was made by dipping grass moulds on wooden frames and dexterously manipulating the same to get the required uniformity and thickness of sheet.

PROCESS USED.

The sheets were next folded on one side for about half an inch and put one over the other to form a pile of about half a ream, which was the daily output of a paper maker. This was covered by a board weighted and left overnight to drain off the excess of water, after which each sheet was peeled off by getting hold of the previously folded side and stuck to the walls by spreading with soft grass brushes. The dry sheets were next starched and later glazed with polished agate or granite stones before being cut and packed for sale.

POOR QUALITY.

This paper was durable and good for writing with reed pens and carbon inks. This process is continued to this day in the same manner except that waste paper has been largely substituted for hemp as it is easier to work and lowers the cost of production. The paper made, however, is of poor quality.

STATE EFFORTS.

Attempts have been made by the Commerce and Industries Department to improve the quality of the paper and have it sized to make it suitable for writing with present day steel pens and fluid inks, but the cost of production is stioll high with the result that the industry is seen dying out.

The number of paper-makers until the end of the Great War was about 200, but is now not more than 20. The paper made is now mainly used for the publication of the "Jardah" or Government communiques, but on account of its higher price hardly finds a sale anywhere else. Hence this ancient craft is fast disappearing.

INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR THE BLIND

An Appeal For Help

The following are extracts from the report of the Industrial Home for the Blind, Bombay for 1931:—

This Home was started on 1st April 1917, to supply a longfelt need for housing the Blind boys, who left the Victoria Memorial School for the Blind, Tardeo, Bombay, after being equipped with earning powers, and for securing remunerative work for them, so that they may be prevented from drifting into beggary for want of a suitable support. The Home aims not only at securing remunerative work for the Blind and looking after their wants and maintaining them, but also at teaching the Blind adults, cane work, music, type-writing etc. so as to enable them to earn an honest livelihood in an independent manner.

THE FACILITIES.

Tre blind boys are given the benefit of a free lodging, boarding, clothing, washing, medical, relief, etc, when they are not able to earn their livelihood. An allowance of Rs. 6 p.m. out of the profits of cane work, turned out by the Blind, is paid to each inmate who does cane work and Rs. 2 extra are paid to the Blind Boy who stands highest in cane work. Half the allowance viz: Rs. 3 is paid in cash and half deposited as a reserve fund to his credit and ultimately paid to him when necessary. During the year 1931, there were 34 inmates taking advantage of this Home.

AN APPEAL.

At present there are no indoor amusements for the Blind except one Talko-Phone given by Master Rustum S. Nazir with half a dozen plates. The blind boys will be deeply grateful if some generous donors were to supply the Home with some more plates or hand-harmoniums for practice in music for our blind boys. The Home received donations in cash amounting to Rs. 3,060 in 1931.

We hope and trust that the generous public of Bombay, merchants, firms and public bodies will help us by entrusting their cane and bamboo work to this Home. Our special feature lies in the fact that our man goes to fetch work to the Home and returns it on completion. Instructions in instrumental music (Dilruba, Harmonium and Tabla) are also given on very moderate terms by blind musicians, for which enquiries can be made at the Home.

FACILITIES AT MANDVI PORT

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Out of the proceeds of the sale of tickets to Visitors to the British India Boats, the British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, accepting my suggestion, have sent to Cutch Mandvi 20 Petromax Lamps and a sum of Rs. 1,000 for their maintenance, and tre Cutch State has installed them at the Mandvi Port at the end of the last season. This facility has been greatly appreciated by passengers using the said Port. With the affluence of time, there is a large amount now in the hands of the B. I. S. N. Company, and I have been in correspondence with the Cutch State with a view that a passengers shed be allowed to be put up at the Port, which, no doubt, will add to the facilities.

If there are any other suggestions to ameliorate the conditions of passengrs using the Mandvi Port and will give them better and necessary amenities, I shall be obliged if the same are communicated to me, so that I may take them up both with the Cutch State and the Steamship Company. I must add that the thanks of the public using the Cutch Mandvi Port are due to the said Steamship Company for accepting my suggestion to use the amount collected by the sale of passes for the said purpose.—Yours etc.,

L. R. TAIRSEE.

AVOID DOUBLE TRAGEDY

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir—The announcement by Mahatma Gandhi of his intention to "fast unto death" is very sad and it must have created a profound impression in India as well as outside.

Everyone is looking forward to what will happen next. If the Mahatma is allowed to "fast unto death," it will be the greatest of all tragedies and India will sustain an irreparable loss, nay, the whole world. The name of Mahatma Gandhi is regarded with admiration and reverence in countries outside India where he is held as the evangelist of "truth and non-violence."

We cannot afford to lose this great son of India, Mahatma Gandhi. We can never allow such a valuable life to be sacrificed thus. One shudders at the very thought of it. It is for us, Indians, and especially Hindus to save India from this "double tragedy," to quote Mr. B. G. Horniman, "of the sacrifice of this great Indian and the sacrifice of Indian freedom on the altar of disunity."

The remedy lies in our own hands and we can avert this "double tragedy." The only way to do so is to call immediately an inter-communal conference of all leaders of various communities. And, this conference, as suggested by Mr. B. G. Horniman in the evening edition of the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 13th instant would be competent to discuss not only the special problem created by Mahatmaji's intention to fast, but all the other problems connected with the communal award.

"In the meantime," Mr. Horniman continues, "it could appoint a special committee to take in hand immediately the issues regarding the depressed classes and sit from day to day until it is settled, either by a decision of or a referendum or any other way that can be suggested."

This is the only wise and practicable method to avoid this 'double tragedy,' and let us hope that the leaders on whose shoulders rests responsibility will lose no time in taking up this suggestion.—Yours, etc.

"A WELL-WISHER."

"INDEPENDENCE" OF MANCHURIA

French Approval Of The Japanese Decision

PARIS, (By Mail).

The speech made in the Japanese Diet by Count Uchida the Japanese Foreign Minister, on the Japanese policy in Manchuria is commented on in the "Temps" in a tone of implicit approval. It summarises Count Uchida's arguments and makes no attempt to contradict any of them.

"The creation of an independent Manchurian State," says the "Temps," "is an accomplished fact, and its official recognition by Japan will probably consolidate its position. The assurances given by Japan that the new State of Manchukuo will carry out all the treaty obligations, respect the legitimate rights of foreigners and support the policy of the "open door" practically amount to a Japanese guarantee that such a policy will effectively be pursued. Time only will show whether the Japanese Foreign Minister's statement will tend to reassure Washington.

"Count Uchida's speech," the "Temps" concludes, "shows that Japan has taken such a firm and categorical stand that it is difficult to see how she can reconcile her policy with the perhaps, not altogether happy intervention of the League of Nations in the Manchurian conflict."

What this article really amounts to is an appeal to the nations to leave Japan alone and, better still to accept her occupation of Manchuria as a 'fait accompli' and to recognise the puppet Government of Manchuria.

SOVIET AND TOURIST

—:o:—

Golden Road To Samarqand"

MOSCOW (By Mail)

The inflow of foreign visitors to Russia, which occurs regularly during the summer months, has not been diminished by the world depression. Last year the Soviet Union received eightt thousand tourists. This year indications points to a figure between twelve and fifteen thousand.

The economic depression is reflected, however, in smaller 'per capita' expenditure. Those who formerly took the "first category" tours offered by Intourist, the Soviet State travel agency, are in many cases now taking second class hotel and travelling accommodations. Patrons of the "second category" tours are now often content with the more modest third-class accommodation.

The common or garden variety of tourist, who travels purely for amusement and recreation is not as yet very heavily represented among the visitors to Russia. These include a high percentage of seekers after information, of professors, teachers, professional men and women, students with more or less clearly defined interests in various aspects of Soviet life.

A feature of the present season has been the growth in the number of British tourists. As might be anticipated, the Labour movement is strongly represented among the British visitors. Among the prominent figures in the Labour Party who have been in Russia this year are Lord Passfield and Mrs. Sidney Webb, Lord Marley, Dr. Hugh Dalton, Mr. Pethick Lawrence, Mr. E. F. Wise, and Miss Jenny Lee.

Conditions of contemporary Russian life make it almost inevitable that touring should be highly organised. The individual traveller who strays off on his own in Russia, even if he can overcome the language handicap, is apt to encounter endless difficulties in finding a free room in a provincial hotel or an appetising restaurant in which to eat, and in boarding trains and boats, which are chronically crowded, because of millions of Russians, quite apart from the few thousand foreigners, are moving about in the summer months on vacations or for other reasons. Consequently even visitors who prefer to travel alone often find it advisable to make their arrangements through the State Travel Agency.

Tours vary in length of time and distance from the enexpensive few days in Moscow and Leningrad to the "de lux" Turkestan trip which was arranged last spring and took its participants across the Caucasus and the Caspian Sea, through the ancient cities of Bokhara and Samarqand, over the new Turkestan-Siberia railroad to Novosibirsk, the capital of Siberia, and thence to Moscow. However, this thousand dollar Turkestan trip did not attract many travellers, only seven persons, all Americans, making the journey.

A standardised tour which has proved quite popular takes the traveller down the Volga from Nizhni—Novgorod and thence to the Trans-caucasus crossing the famous Georgian Military Highway. A Black Sea voyage to the Crimea and a railroad journey to Kiev complete the tour.

Although at the present time only a Comparatively modest sum, probably in the neighbourhood of two million dollars a year, is realised from the foreign tourists, the Soviet authorities intend to encourage and develop this industry as much as possible in the future. Moscow's four or five first-class hotels are largely reserved for tourists in summer, and the luxurious fleet of cars which Intourist has bought for the transportation of the foerign visitors is a constant spectacle of amazed interest for the inhabitants of Moscow. A new hotel, with twelve hundred rooms, much larger than any similar establishment in Moscow, will be built within the next year or two.

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CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.
Hindu—Bhadarva Vad 5, 1988
Muslim—Jamadil Avval 17, 1351
Parsi—Farvardin 13, 1302
Sunrise—6h 27m.
Sunset—6h 39m
High Tide—2.04; 13.50
Low Tide—7.44; 19.55
Phases of Moon—Last Quarter 23rd Sept. 6h. 17m. a. m. New moon 30th Sept. 11h. 0m. a.m. First Quarter 7th Oct. 1h. 35m. a.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
University of Bombay, T. V. Madhavji Lectures on "The History of Gujarat" by Prof. M. S. Commissariat. Lecture Hall, University Bldgs., 6-15 p.m.

TUESDAY, Sept. 20.
University of Bombay: T. V. Madhavji Lectures on "The History of Gujarat," Lecture II by Prof. M. S. Commissariat, Lecture Hall, University Bldgs., 6-15 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

FOUND:—One bunch of keys from the Matunga G. I. P. Railway Station on Thursday last. The owner can get it from T. V. V. Iyer, 28, Nanji Ladha Buildings, G. I. P. Matunga.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"Reckless Living." Daily at 6.30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE—"The Imanoffs" Daily at 6.30 and 10 p.m.
EMPRESS—"Dames Ahoy." Daily at 6.30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Possessed" and "Mirage" with 2-part "Dogville Comedy Daily at 6.30 and 10 p.m
RIALTO—"Ben Hur." Daily at 3.30; 6.30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Unholy Garden." Daily at 3.30; 6.30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Shyam Sunder." Daily at 5.30, 8 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"Branded Oath." Daily at 5.30, 8 and 10.30 p.m. Matinee Friday 3 p.m.

TODAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—12.00 noon selection of Indian gramophone records. 7 p.m. Light Music Master Kikubhai, vocal. B. S. Hoogan, pianoforte solo 9 p.m. News in Hindi.

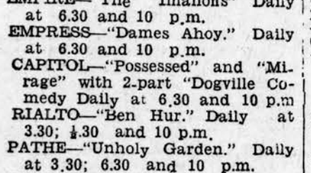
BOMBAY THEOSOPHICAL FEDERATION:—Under the auspices of the above Federation Mr. Harjivan K. Mehta (of Bhavnagar) will deliver the first of his series of public lectures to-day (Monday) at 6.30 p.m. on "Essence of Religion" at the Hall of the Society.

BOMBAY TEACHERS' UNION A meeting of the above union will be held tomorrow (Monday) at 6 p.m. in the S.T.C. Hall when Mr. V.R. Nerurkar, principal Chikitsaka Samooha High School will read a paper on "The Play Spirit in Schoolwork."

PRAYER MEETING AT MATUNGA:—A public meeting will be held today (Monday) at 6 p.m (S.T.) at Nappo Hall to offer prayer and to wish long life for Mahatma Gandhiji. "Harijans" will sing "Vaishnav Jan" and prominent leaders will be present.

TODAY'S KHADI AND SWADESHI BAZAR:—Under the auspices of the Parsi Swadeshi Bazar Committee there will be a Khadi and Swadeshi Bazar at the Marwadi Vidyalaya today (Monday) from 4 to 8.30 p.m. (S.T.)

SAHARA GOLD BLADE



Every blade sold under money Back Guarantee Sahara Blades yield many more creamy shaves and will make your beard soft like velvet. trial is solicited.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Release Gandhiji Immediately And Unconditionally

Marwari Commerce Chamber's Wire To Viceroy

The Board of the Marwadi Chamber of Commerce has sent the following telegram to the Viceroy:

"The Board of the Marwadi Chamber of Commerce is extremely disappointed over the Government decision to release Mahatma Gandhi with certain restrictions when he begins his fast. The Board impress upon the Government the necessity of saving the humanitarian life wielding the most potential influence on the side of moderation. The Board therefore strongly request immediate and unconditional release."

"DEPRESSED" CLASS DINNER

Smti Kamala Nehru And Mr. Thakkar To Attend

A dinner party has been arranged by the "Depressed Class of Walpakhary of Mandvi, in which the following leaders have consented to attend: Shrmati Kamala Nehru; Shrimati Gosap Captain; Ben Jamnaben; Shri Thakkar Bapa; Seth Abdul Rehman Mitha; Dr. Jethalal Vora; Shri Narsinghdas Gangji; Shri Virji Gungajees; Shri B. N. Meheshwari and others.

POSTAL NOTICES:—Mails for Australia via Dhanushkodi and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 20th instant.

Superscribed Mails for Japan per S.S. "Iyo Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 1 p.m. on Monday, the 19th instant, instead of at 2 p.m. on the 18th instant, as previously notified.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore and Japan per S.S. "Shunko Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m. on Monday, the 19th instant.

PARSI COOP. PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY.

In connection with the Parsi Cooperative Philanthropic Society, there will be a special meeting of the Promoters in the Bombay Improvement Trust Hall, Esplanade Road, near Queens Statue to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. K. J. Dubash, Solicitor will preside and several items of Welfare Movement relating to Parsi Tenants' Housing, Students' Education and Agricultural Development for the benefit of unemployed Parsis, will also be discussed.

MEETING AT MASJID BUNDER ROAD:—A public meeting of Hindus will be held today (Monday) at 3 p.m (S.T) at Masjid Bunder Road, in Lohana Swayamsevak Hall, to pass resolutions to remove untouchability from Hindus The opening ceremony of Arya Samaj Mandvi will be performed by Sheth Raghavji Purshottam when Dr. Mahesheri Messrs. Neusi Tejpal, Laxmidas Tersi, Shivdas Champsi and others will speak.

THE ANDHRA UVAK MANDAL: Under the auspices of the above Mandal, a public meeting of the residents of Kamathipura, will be held today (Monday) at 8.30 p.m. (S. T.) in the compound of Mahamari Temple 9th Street to pass the resolutions on the subject of Mahatma Gandhi's fast and Depressed Classes. Dr. V.R. Bhushrath will preside.

TODAY'S PRAYER MEETING AT MARWADI VIDYALAYA: Under the joint auspices of Parsi Seva Samaj and the Bombay Citizens' Emergency Committee there will be public prayers for Mahatma Gandhi, at Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall at 6.30 p.m. (S.T) when Fr. S A Sabnis solicitor will preside.

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OUR DISABILITIES MUST GO

Task Before To-day's Conference

MR. DEORUKHKAR'S APPEAL

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Mr. B.J. Deorukhkar addressing a representative meeting of the "Depressed Classes" on Sunday evening appealing to his fraternity on the eve of the momentous Hindu Conference to-morrow. in Bombay, said:—

"The issue before the nation is not whether the so-called Untouchables should get a few seats through Separate Electorates or by reservation in the Legislatures of the future national government; but. that the disabilities from which the Harijans suffer should be removed immediately, or at least. earnest efforts should be made for the eradication of this evil which alone can consolidate the Hindu community and help forward the consummation of the Indian Nation in the near future."

APPEAL TO CASTE HINDUS.

"I hereby appeal to all caste-Hindus and members of the "Depressed" Classes to approach the problem with open mind, and come to such conclusions as would meet Gandhiji's approval for deciding upon giving up the fast, and thus save him for India and the world, Gandhiji, who alone of all leaders has identified himself with the down-trodden, and has now staked his precious life in their cause.

I also hereby appeal to my brethren to realise that they are an integral part of the Hindu community and that they can achieve their goal by being within the Hindu fold rather than keeping themselves aloof."

RESOLUTION.

A resolution was passed at the meeting appealing to the "Depressed" classes to give up their demand for Separate Electorates and also to the caste-Hindus to secure full and equal citizenship for them, and thus save Gandhiji's life."

IN HONOUR OF GANDHIJI

Bombay Shroffs To Close Business For Three Days

The Committee, Bombay Shroff Association, resolve that the members of the Bombay Shroff Association should close their Hundi Business from today (Monday) to Wednesday the 21st September to give expression to the depth of their feelings at the "fast unto death' which Mahatma Gandhi begins from Tuesday the 20th Sept. and request the members to offer prayers for the long life of Mahatma Gandhi and for the amicable settlement of the question of reprsentation of the Depressed Classes.

MRS. DWARKADAS DHARAMSEY PASSES AWAY

MRS. SUNDERBAI DWARKADAS DHARAMSEY—widow of the late Seth Dwarkadas Dharamsey and mother of Messrs. Tricumdas, Devji, Jamnadas, Kanji, Hansraj and Jairaj. age 65, passed way on Sunday morning Uthamna Ceremony at the residence, 18 Walkeshwar Road on Tuesday, the 20th instant at 3.30 p.m.

PRESIDENTS OF TO-DAY'S MEETING

"With regard to the Programme of meetings to be held to-day under the auspices of the Bombay Citizens' Emergency Committee, in connection with Mahatmaji's fast, the following will be the Presidents of the different meetings:—

1. Fort:—Share Bazar Hall.—Mr. Rajendra Somanarayan.
2. Kalbadevi:—Mahajan Wadi:—Seth Mathuradas V. Khimji.
3. Mandvi:—Daryasthan:—Mr. Mathradas Kanji Matani.
4. Girgaum:—Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall:—Mr. S. A. Sabnis.
5. Parel:—Shinde Hall: —Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta.
6. Dadar:—Dhuru Hall:— Mr. M. L. Dahanukar.
7. Ladies' Meeting: — Vanita Vishram Hall—Mrs. Deshmukh.
8. Students' Meeting: — Blavatsky Lodge—Mr. K. Natarajan.

MAHARASHTRIYA NABHIK CO-OP. CREDIT SOCIETY:—The annual general meeting of the above society will be held today (Monday) at 8.30 p.m. (S.T) in the hall of the Social Service League Sandhurst Road. Girgaum when Mr P.R Mule of the Girgaum Co-op. Institute will preside.

"Depriving Harijans Of What Little They Have Got"

(Continued from page 1)

ed into a calamity for them as a result of the combined opposition of the Mahomedans and Mr. Gandhi.

"UNABLE TO UNDERSTAND."

I am unable to understand the ground of hostility of Mr. Gandhi to the Communal Award. He says that the Communal Award has separated the Depressed Class from the Hindu community. On the other hand, Dr. Moonje, a much stronger protagonist of the Hindu cause and a militant advocate of its interests takes a totally different view of the matter. In the speeches which he has been delivering since his arrival from London, Dr. Moonje has been insisting that the Communal Award does not create any separation between the Depressed Class and the Hindus. Indeed, he has been boasting that he has defeated me in my attempt to politically separate the Depressed Class from the Hindus. I am sure that Dr. Moonje is right in his interpretation of the Communal Award although, I am not sure that the credit of it can legitimately go to Dr. Moonje. It is, therefore, surprising that Mahatma Gandhi, who is a Nationalist, and not known to be a communalist should read the Communal Award in so far as it relates to the Depressed Class in a manner quite contrary to that of a communalists like Dr. Moonje. If Dr. Moonje does not sense any separation of the Depressed Classes from the Hindus in the Communal Award the Mahatma ought to feel quite satisfied on that score.

"AMUSED AT FULMINATIONS."

In my opinion the Communal Award should not only satisfy the Hindus, but also satisfy those individuals among the Depressed Classes such as Rao Bahadur Rajah, Mr. Baloo or Mr. Govai, who are in favour of Joint Electorates. Mr. Rajah's fulminations in the Assembly have amused me considerably. An intense supporter of Separate Electorates and the bitterest and the most vehement critic of caste Hindu tyranny, now professes faith in the Joint Electorates and love for the Hindus. How much of that is due to his natural desire to resusciate himself from the oblivion in which he was cast by his being kept out of the Round Table C. and how much of it is to his honest change of faith I do not propose to discuss.

The points on which Mr. Rajah is harping by way of criticism on the Communal Award are two: One is that the Depressed Classes have gained lesser number of seats than they are entitled to on the population basis, and the other is that the Depressed Classes have been separated from the Hindu field.

WHAT MR. RAJAH DID IN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

I agree in his first grievance, but when the Rao Bahadur begins to accuse those who represented the Depressed Classes at the R.T.C. for having sold their rights I am bound to point out what Mr. Rajah did as a member of the Indian Central Committee. In that Committee's report the Depressed Classes were given in Madras 10 seats out of 150; in Bombay 8 seats out of 114; in Bengal 8 seats out of 200; in U.P. 8 seats out of 182; in the Punjab 6 seats out of 150; in Behar and Orissa 6 out of 150; in C.P. 8 out of 125 and in Assam 9 seats for the Depressed Classes and the indigenous and primitive races out of 75. I do not wish to over-burden this statement by pointing out how this distribution compares with the population ratio. But there can be no doubt that this meant a terrible under-representation of the Depressed Classes. To this distribution of seats Mr. Rajah was a party. Surely, Mr. Rajah, before he criticises the Communal Award and accuses others, should refresh his memory of what he accepted as Member of the Indian Central Committee on behalf of the Depressed Classes without any protest. If the population ratio of representation was to him a natural right of a depressed classes and its full realisation was a necessity for their protection, why did not Mr. Rajah insist upon it in the Central Committee when he had an opportunity to do so.

NO COMPULSION.

As to his contention that in the Communal Award, the Depressed Classes have been separated from the caste Hindus it is a view to which I cannot subscribe. If Mr. Rajah has any conscientious objection to Separate Electorates, there is no compulsion on him to stand as a candidate in the Separate Electorates. The opportunity to stand as a candidate in the general electorate as well as the right to vote in it is there, and Mr. Rajah is free to avail himself of it. Mr. Rajah is crying at the top of his voice to assure to the Depressed Classes that there is a complete change of heart on the part of the caste Hindus towards the Depressed Class. He will have the opportunity to prove that fact to the satisfaction of the Depressed Class who are not prepared to take his word by getting himself elected in the general constituency. The Hindus who profess love and sympathy for the Depressed Classes will have also an opportunity to prove their bona-fides by electing Mr. Rajah to the legislature.

SATISFYING BOTH.

The Communal Award therefore in my opinion satisfied both those who want Separate Electorates and those who want Joint Electorates. In this sense it is already a compromise and should be accepted as it is. As to the Mahatma I do not know what he wants. It is assumed that although the Mahatma is opposed to the system of separate electorates he is not opposed to the system of Joint Electorates and Reserved Seats. That is a gross error. Whatever his views are to-day, while in London he was totally opposed to any system of Special representation for the Depressed Classes whether by Joint Electorates or by Separate Electorates. Beyond the right to vote in a general electorate based upon Adult Suffrage he was not prepared to concede anything to the Depressed Classes by way of securing their representation in the legislatures. This was the position he had taken at first. Towards the end of the R. T. C. he suggested to me a scheme which he said he was prepared to consider. The scheme was purely conventional without any constitutional sanction behind it and without any single seat being reserved for the Depressed Classes in the electoral law.

THE SCHEME.

The scheme was as follows:—Depressed Class candidates might stand in the general electorate as against other high-caste Hindu candidates. If any Depressed Class candidate was defeated in the election he should file an election petition and obtain the verdict that he was defeated because he was an untouchable. If such a decision was obtained the Mahatma said he would undertake to induce some Hindu members to resign and thus create a vacancy. There would be then another election in which the defeated Depressed Class candidate or any other Depressed Class candidate might again try his luck as against the Hindu candidates. Should he be defeated again he should get similar verdict that he was defeated because he was an untouchable and so on "ad infinitum". I am disclosing these facts as some people are even now under the impression that the Joint Electorates and Reserved Seats would satisfy the conscience of the Mahatma. This will show why I insist that there is no use discussing the question until the actual proposals of the Mahatma are put forth.

NOT AN IMMORTAL PERSON.

I must, however, point out that I cannot accept the assurances of the Mahatma that he and his Congress will do the needful. I cannot leave so important a question as the protection of my people to conventions and understandings. The Mahatma is not an immortal person, and the Congress assuming it is not a malevolent force is not to have an abiding existence. There have been many Mahatmas in India whose sole object was to remove untouchability and to elevate and absorb the Depressed Classes, but every one of them have failed in their mission. Mahatmas have come and Mahatmas have gone. But the untouchables have remained as untouchables.

"TREACHEROUS SHOULDERS".

I have enough experience of the pace of Reform and the faith of Hindu reformers in the conflicts that have taken place at Mahad and Nasik to say that no well-wisher of the Depressed Classes will ever consent to allow the uplift of the Depressed Classes to rest upon such treacherous shoulders. Reformers who in moments of crisis prefer to sacrifice their principles rather than hurt the feelings of their kindred can be of no use to the Depressed Classes.

I am therefore bound to insist upon a Statutory guarantee for the protection of my people. If Mr. Gandhi wishes to have the Communal Award altered it is for him to put forth his proposals and to prove that they give a better guarantee than has been given to us under the Award.

THE RIGHT TO ERR.

I hope that the Mahatma will desist from carrying out the extreme step contemplated by him. We mean no harm to the Hindu society when we demand separate electorates. If we chose separate electorates we do so in order to avoid the total dependence on the sweet will of the caste Hindus in matters affecting our destiny. Like the Mahatma we also claim our right to err. and we expect him not to deprive us of that right. His determination to fast himself unto death is worthy of a far better cause. I could have understood the propriety of the Mahatma contemplating such extreme step for stopping riots between Hindhs and Mohamedans or between the Depressed Classes and the Hindus or any other national cause. It certainly cannot improve the lot of the Depressed Classes. Whether he knows it or not the Mahatma's act will result in nothing but terrorism by his followers against the Depressed Classes all over the country.

COERCION WILL NOT DO.

Coercion of this sort will not win the Depressed Classes to the Hindu fold if they are determined to go out. And if the Mahatma chooses to ask the Depressed Classes to make a choice between Hindu faith and possession of political power I am quite sure that the Depressed Classes will choose political power and save the Mahatma from self-immolation. If Mr. Gandhi coolly reflects on the consequences of his act I very much doubt whether he will find this victory worth having. It is still more important to note that the Mahatma is releasing reactionary and uncontrollable forces, and is fostering the spirit of hatred between the Hindu community and the Depressed Classes by resorting to this method and thereby widening the existing gulf between the two. When I opposed Mr. Gandhi at the R. T. C. there was a hue and cry against me in the country and there was a conspiracy in the so-called nationalist press to represent me as a traiter to the nationalist cause. to supress correspondence coming from my side and to boost the propaganda against my party by publishing exaggerated reports of meetings and conferences, many of which were never held. "Silver bullets" were freely used for creating divisions in the ranks of the Depressed Classes. There have been also a few clashes ending in violence.

MAHATMA URGED TO RECONSIDER.

If the Mahatma does not want all this to be repeated on a larger scale, let him. for God's sake, reconsider his decision and avert the disastrous consequences. I believe the Mahatma does not want this. But if he does not desist in a spite of his wishes these consequences are sure to follow as night follows the day.

Before concluding this statement I desire to assure the public that although I am entitled to say that I regard the matter as closed. I am prepared to consider the proposals of the Mahatma. I, however, trust the Mahatma will not drive me to the necessity of making a choice between his life and the rights of my people. For. I can never consent to deliver my people bound hand and foot to the caste Hindus for generations to come.

PATHE CINEMA
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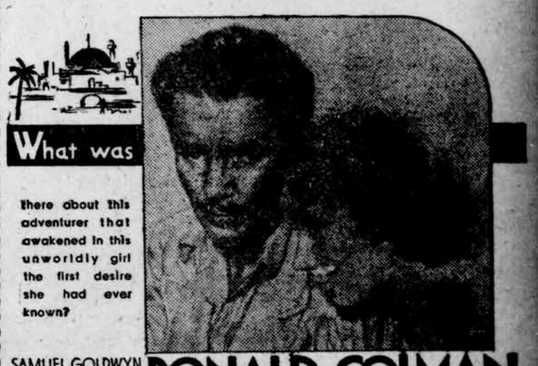
EVERY DAY: 3-30, 6-30 & 10.



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PROGRAMME OF TO-DAY'S MEETINGS AND CONFERENCE

—:o:—

Observe Fast And Offe Prayers On Tuesday

CITIZENS' COMMITTEE'S APPEAL

The Hon. Secretary of the Bombay Citizens' Emergency Committee writes:—

The Hindu Conference convened by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya is to be held to-day (Monday), at 12 noon at the office of the Indian Merchants Chamber, (31, Murzban Road, Fort).

Those ladies and gentlemen who are invited to the Conference will kindly attend at the place."

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1932

MAKE IT A SUCCESS

The Conference that meets in Bombay, at the beginning of a week, rich in hopeful possibilities, is a momentous one. If it succeeds in arriving at a settlement acceptable to the Depressed Class, the caste Hindus and to Mahatma Gandhi, it will not only save a precious life, but will go a long way in ridding this country of the curse of Untouchability. It may even appreciably help in bringing about the wider communal settlement that now stands between the country and its birthright of Swaraj.

BE PRACTICAL.

It is necessary for the Conference, not merely to effect a settlement before it disperses, but to effect one before Gandhiji's fast affects his health and risks his life. Time is, therefore, of the utmost importance at the Conference and it will not be amiss for every leader participating in it to imagine he had an hour glass right before him to remind him that the vanishing sand is literally a signal of the slow ebbing away of Gandhiji's life and that every hour wasted or misspent does irreparable injury to that life. The country had expected that Government would release Gandhiji even before the opening of the Conference to expedite a settlement. But they have turned a deaf ear to this nation-wide demand. Their ways and plans are obviously different. Be it so. There is no time now for protests, though hereafter there will be time enough and ways enough to fix upon Government their share of responsibility for the present crisis and all its consequences. But just at present our leaders can only make amends for Government's callous attitude. They should see to it that they waste not an hour, not a minute, over irrelevent issues or any issue that can be safely deferred. Past experience of Unity Conferences also induces us to suggest a word of caution against making the present conference unwieldy and wasting time in lengthy orations.

THE WAY OUT.

The first and foremost task before the Conference is to attempt a settlement with the Depressed Class on the basis of Joint Electorates. We do not think that on this point there are any serious differences of opinion among caste Hindus, as alleged in some quarters. The only difficulties in the way of a settlement come from those Depressed Class leaders, who now cling to Separate Electorates mainly in the belief that if they forego such electorates they shall be without any special safeguards. This wrong belief can be removed if the caste Hindus guarantee adequate alternative safeguards. The best way of doing this is to provide for adult franchise, even without reservation of seats. The great advantage of this method is that it will create a political and social awakening among the Depressed Classes, and compel all the caste Hindus to solicit their votes and to listen to their grievances. Such a system must end Untouchability, for few candidates who countenance it to any extent can have a chance of success. At the very first election, the Depressed Class may not, perhaps, secure their full quota of seats on the population basis, but they will soon be able to pull with all their weight. Moreover, adult suffrage ensures just representation, not only to the Depressed Class, but to all poor and backward classes, and all these classes combined can better safeguard their interests than any system of safeguards under a restricted franchise.

EQUITABLE PROPOSAL.

While the above arguments are unassailable, it may be difficult to persuade the Depressed Class to forego, during their very entry into political life, reservation of seats. There is some uncertainty about Gandhiji's attitude towards reservation. However undemocratic reservation may be, we believe Gandhiji has no uncompromising opposition to it, and would rather accept it during the transitional period than risk the failure of a settlement. Once the principle of reservation is accepted by all, it should not be difficult to agree on the measure of reservation. We think that for a specified period it would be best to guarantee the Depressed Class their full quota of seats on the population basis with the right of contesting additional seats. The endowment of this right is far a better proposal than any limited weightage, which creates difficulties where several minorities have to be satisfied. It is unnecessary for us to enter just at present into the details of the question. In the interests of a very speedy settlement we would only urge the caste Hindu leaders to be prepared to give to their Depressed co-religionists adequate safeguards in lieu of special electorates and to be prepared to concede reservation of seats during the transitional period.

SETTLE MAIN ISSUE FIRST.

We trust, however, that less urgent issues, though otherwise important, will not be mixed up with the most urgent one of representation. For instance, though we have always supported the Depressed Class agitation for temple-entry, even through Satyagraha, it is obviously unwise for any section of that community to make a settlement on the question of representation conditional on a solution of the temple-entry dispute, and indeed to raise that issue at all till a settlement on the question of representation is definitely reached. That done, we should be most happy indeed, if the Conference were to devise other methods for redressing the wrongs of the Untouchables, and even to attempt a just solution of the wider communal problem.

Chowringhee Hypocrites

We doubt whether all the froth and fury and deliberate misrepresentation of the intentions of Mahatma Gandhi and the implications of his fast in some Anglo-Indian papers is in accordance with the general view among Englishmen in India. These journals merely speak for the "baser minds" or for those whom the "New Statesman and Nation" characterised recently as "bond--holders" in this country. At a time when Indian India is stirred to its depths, owing to the resolution of its most respected and universally accepted leader to fast himself unto death, and when even the most orthodox and reactionary persons are coming forward to avert such a tragedy, we have the disgusting spectacle of some Anglo-Indian journals devoting columns to ridiculing Gandhiji and questioning his anxiety to work for the regeneration of and sacrifice even his life for, the Depressed Class. No man in India, as even the most die-hard opponents of Indian aspirations will admit, has done more for them either by precept or example, than Mahatma Gandhi, and his present resolve is a logical sequence to all his past actions.

AMAZING.

These Anglo-Indian scribes ask Indians to believe that the Prime Minister is more concerned with the well-being of the Depressed Class than the greatest of Indians, whose whole life is an epic of sacrifice for his countrymen, particularly to the depressed and the most down-trodden part of them! While some of their so-called leaders have been trying to exploit the backwardness of the Depressed Class for their own political ends, Gandhiji alone has tried to compel the Hindu community to give them social justice and do away with some of the galling indignities heaped upon them by the caste Hindus.

PREMIER'S QUACK REMEDY.

The "Statesman" has chosen to indulge in a puerile and almost vulgar attack on Gandhiji, implying that he is trying to coerce the Government into betraying the interests of the Depressed Class. This is a gross and malevolent accusation. Gandhiji never wanted to keep out these people from their natural rights. In fact, it is the Government, who by imposing a limited franchise, are now trying to keep the Depressed Class in a backward condition, and some of their so-called leaders by acquiescing in such an arrangement are perpetuating their degradation. Congress and Mahatma Gandhi and broad-minded Hindu leaders have been strongly supporting manhood franchise, the immediate result of which will be the enfranchisement of the Depressed and Backward Classes and the transfer of political power into their hands. The Prime Minister and his supporters by opposing adult franchise are doing the greatest injury to these voiceless millions, and the quack remedy now suggested by Mr. MacDonald will do them great harm and no good.

REASON WHY.

Acceptance of the Premier's Award with reference to the Depressed Class means the disruption of the Hindu community. Agree to it and it will be impossible for Hinduism to weld itself into a solid whole. What is more, the Prime Minister's plan will merely tend to alienate permanently the great Hindu community from the Depressed Class and that is a thing which must be avoided at all costs. No wonder the Mahatma who has striven single-mindedly all these years to lighten the burden of these voiceless millions and if possible brighten their lives by giving them a little food through Khaddar now finds all his work undone and is, therefore, willing to make the supreme sacrifice rather than agree to the Premier's one-sided Award.

BELATED SYMPATHY.

The "Statesman" writes with complete disregard for truth: "If talk of starving himself by one man is to change governments from a course they believe just, if millions of people are to surrender their rights to induce an individual to take food a despotism that has no parallel will be established. Mr. Gandhi would rule India by his wishes and prejudices and the rights of no other man would be worth a week's purchase." Then the same paper talks of "British trusteeship they cannot sudrender." It is rather strange that the "Statesman" and its clientele, who have been fighting hard all these years for their vested interests and have been perpetually talking of their millions invested in India, should now suddenly think of the rights of the submerged millions for whom they have not stirred their little finger during the last 150 years, and even now refuse to give them the vote to which they are entitled and which can truly emancipate them.

HIS OWN PRINCIPLE IGNORED.

It is too late now for these "bond-holders" to call themselves trustees. We suppose that it is the same anxiety for these submerged millions which has made the Premier give such a microscopic minority like Europeans 25 seats in Bengal, while the Depressed Class are given none there! It is worth while to remind our readers what the Premier himself said in the Commons. That utterance shows how false he has proved to his own standard. He said:—

"If every constituency is to be earmarked as to community and interest there will be no room left for the growth of what we consider to be purely political organisations which would comprehend all communities, all creeds, all classes, all conditions of faith. This is one of the problems which has to be faced, because, if India is going to develop a robust political life, there must be room for national political parties based upon conceptions of India's interests, and not upon conceptions regarding the well-being of any field that is smaller or less comprehensive than the whole of India."

We ask Gandhiji's opponents whether the Premier's Award comes up to the standard laid down by him.

TORY PRESS IN HISTERICS

Patriots Will Not Tolerate "Undoing Of A Sub-Continent"

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

LONDON, Sept. 10.

(By Air Mail).

From time to time, as your readers are aware, the British press gets hysterics over Indian matters. The fits, during the week, have been over the supposed peace negotiations between the Indian Government and the Congress leaders. Coloured stories about Gandhi's obstinacy only to be compared with de Valera's fanaticism are pouring into the offices of the Tory Press.

BEWARE OF GANDHI.

Different colourings and settings are given to us according to the imagination and perspective of those who adorn the various editorial sanctums in Fleet Street. One of these oracles assures us that "Gandhi is a man who will never commit himself to any definite line of policy. His verbal agility in discussions is usually so great that almost anything which he might do, if and when released from gaol, could be reconciled with some part of his so-called undertakings." There are others who contend that there should be no peace with Gandhi because "the orthodox Hindus for whom Gandhi speaks have treated the outcastes with callous contempt."

TIRADE AGAINST LIBERALS.

Sir Norman Kemp is particularly active in attacking the Indian Liberals with whom the Viceroy and Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer are reported to have opened negotiations to secure the co-operation of these disgruntled gentlemen. "These Moderates", says Sir Norman, "like Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Mr. Jayakar, Mr. Sastri and Sir Chimanlal Setalvad were quite unable to combat Congress before the Ordinances. They had little or no influence in the districts, and most of them kept very quiet then. They have come up to the surface for a little air now that Congress activities have to some extent been curtailed. It cannot, however, be too strongly emphasised that they count for little in the struggle with Congress, and that the latter have no intention of ever demonstrating good feeling towards us." Instead of surrendering to the Indian liberals, the retired Bombay judge advises the British Government to call upon the Moderates to help "combat the campaign of boycott and civil disobedience, and only after that "the Viceroy should withdraw the Ordinances."

SABOTAGE.

Though the "Manchester Guardian" and the "Daily Herald" wish well for those who are reported to be engaged in the present Poona negotiations, the "Daily Mail" and other die-hard papers have opened their columns to sabotage the whole move. Viscount Sumner, who only last week made a vigorous attack on Lord Lothian, has once again opened his shoulders by summoning a session of the Indian Empire Society of which he is the President. I understand that as a result of the private meeting, that there will be much activity on the part of the Society this autumn, for a chain of meetings is being organised.

CHURCHILL'S BLESSINGS.

The primary object of the campaign, I learnt from a high official of the Society, will be "to enlighten the man in the street upon the Government's proposals for the new constitution of the Indian dependency." Mr. Churchill has blessed the new campaign by agreeing to take an active part in addressing the meetings in the company of other leading Parliamentarians. Three Indians have also been approached to represent the three Indian communities,—Hindu, Muslim and Parsee.

One of them will be an Indian lady who will draw regular salary for propaganda speeches in support of Mr. Winston Churchill's resolution tabled for discussion at Blackpool next month at a meeting of the Conservative and Unionist Association.

THE ALTRUIST WARNS.

Mr. Churchill desires the Unionist Association to congratulate his Majesty's Government upon the success with which peace and order have been restored and maintained in India without any serious loss of life or use of British troops. The terms of the resolution recognises the desirability, as and when circumstances warrant, of a further extension of self-governing powers to Indians, but "we cannot feel that a democratic electorate of thirty six millions, mainly composed of primitive and illiterate persons, is capable at the present time of constituting the foundations of a responsible government for All-India; and that an attempt to force such a system upon the very numerous States, races, and creeds of India will conduce neither to their welfare nor to that of the British Empire."

"PATRIOT"S FULMINATIONS.

Much heart burning is caused at the attitude adopted by the Calcutta Corporation towards Sir John Anderson's demand for "decent administration." The

(Continued on page 7)

Notes of the Day

Grab.

Japan does not believe in doing things by half and now she has completely isolated Manchukuo by a customs barrier against China. But China has already declared a boycott against the Manchukuo Government, so we may take it that this customs wall will not hurt her much. Whatever Japan may say or do, the position in Manchukuo is critical, for the Chinese irregulars are working with redoubled vigour and railway lines are being uprooted and trains derailed causing much loss of life. What is more, the Chinese boycott against Japan continues and it is strangling her trade and causing her enormous losses. Though England may not be favourably inclined towards Japan in this particular matter. France has given her blessings to all this grab, and if necessary may back her up in the League Assembly.

Ungenerous.

It is sheer petty-mindedness and want of generosity on the part of the authorities to have refused permission to Mr. C. Rajagopalachari to see Gandhiji in Yaravda Jail. The Manatma had refused to interview any one since the Government had disallowed Mira Ben to see him, for what reason no one knows. Are Government really anxious that the question at issue should be settled as soon as possible? If they are, then they should not place all kinds of restrictions on the movements of the Mahatma and prevent him from taking advantage of the sudden change in the orthodox Hindu mentality. The same may be said of the police embargo on the congregational prayers which were proposed to be held on the Azad Maidan. Will the authorities never learn? It is some consolation, however that they have consented to a delegation visiting him on Monday.

Students' Bit.

It is understood that many college and high school students of Bombay have decided to devote at least the first three days of Mahatma Gandhi's fast exclusively to some service, however humble, calculated to fulfil his hopes for a settlement with regard to the Depressed Classes' representation and thus to save his life. Their decision is both natural and praiseworthy and deserves to be emulated by students all over the country. Apart from students, many other persons in this city are no doubt extremely eager to serve. Some Bombay ladies have already persuaded the trustees of a temple at Manim to throw it open to the so-called untouchables. This is one of the best forms of service for persons of any influence. However, to ensure perfect co-ordination of effort and maximum results, it would be best for all volunteers to put themselves in touch with the executive of the Bombay Citizens' Emergency Committee and all-India leaders like Pandit Malaviya and C. Rajagopalachari and plan out a well-co-ordinated programme of work.

Slump In Cotton.

The latest available figures for the supply and distribution of cotton in Bombay give a fair indication of the very unsatisfactory position of the cotton trade in the City. It appears that in the cotton year ending August 31, 1932 the total available supply of cotton was only 15,56,417 bales as against 29,33,619 bales in the previous year and that the corresponding figures for exported cotton were 9,53,650 bales and 25,29,507 bales. The position is aggravated by the import this year of as many as 5,38,275 bales of foreign cotton. The figures for the export of Indian cotton to Britain are very instructive. Of the 25 lakhs of bales exported in 1930-31 Britain took barely 83,000 bales or a little over 3 per cent. and the percentage was lower still this year; while Japan continued to be our best customer during both the years, taking about 57 per cent. Yet Britain —who wants preference for her goods here, would not guarantee larger purchase of our cotton and would discriminate against Japan in the Indian tariffs on cotton goods. This may be good British policy but India will resist any sacrifice of her interests for other's benefit.

"EITHER NEGOTIATIONS OR STRAIGHT FIGHT"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I am surprised to read in to-day's newspaper that some eight public meetings are to be held under the auspices of the Emergency Committee in different parts of the City to pass a resolution asking the public to compel the British Government to change their policy regarding the Communal Award in so far as it affects the Depressed Classes. The obvious object of this resolution is to mobilise public opinion against the special arrangements provided in the Premier's Award for the representation of the D. C. Since Mahatma Gandhi declared his resolve of self-immolation over this question negotiations have been going on between some prominent Hindu leaders and myself. I was invited to attend a meeting of the Emergency Committee yesterday evening which I did. During the time I was at the meeting no reference was made to any such programme or any such resolution having been contemplated to be placed at public meetings. Had the draft resolution been brought to my notice at yesterday's meeting I would have certainly objected not only to the wording of the resolution but also to the very idea of holding any public meetings pending the outcome of the negotiations that are proceeding. In fact it was understood that no propaganda of any kind was to be carried on by either party. This consideration prevented me from holding meetings or starting propaganda in favour of the Communal Award, in spite of a lot of pressure from the members of my party. These public meetings which the Emergency Committee proposes to hold and the resolution to be moved thereat are nothing but a provocative challenge to me and to my party. Those who have been carrying on negotiations with me cannot carry on their propaganda against me and at the same time hope for an amicable settlement as the result of the negotiations. It must be either negotiations or straight fight. Both cannot go together. If the other party insists on their right to carry on propaganda they will have no right to blame me if my party also decided to carry on propaganda against them.—Yours' etc.

B. R. AMBEDKAR.

Damodar Hall, Parel,
Sept. 18.

Tipsy-Cake

Sir John Simon is again to lead the British Delegation to Conference at Geneva. When will this colossal bore cease to trouble us?

* * * *

Germany does not intend replying to the French note concerning equality of armaments. She should leave it to Sir John Simon. He would scarify them with longer words than equality.

* * * *

How to begin a leading article in the Nursery.

"Now that plans are under way for healing the breach among the depressed classes and effecting a new agreement between them and the caste Hindus to modify the electoral arrangements recently announced by Government, it is interesting to reflect on the position."—"Evening News of India."

* * * *

"Mr. Manilal Mohanlal Javeri, General Medical Officer of the Congress Free Hospital, was arrested this morning at 7 o'clock."

Mr. Manilal will be gratified to learn of his new qualifications—medical and military. No wonder the Commissioner quickly released him.

* * * *

"On the whole Dr. Ambedkar's wavering and adamantine attitude seems to be not only without foundations, but also not calculated to avoid the catastrophe that is awaiting India."—"Free Press Bulletin."

Dr. Ambedkar is possessed of a remarkable and adaptable character, but even he could hardly be adamantine and wavering at the same time. "Sepoy! Dikshunnery lao!"

* * * *

British Battalion For Dacca Eighteen New Barracks

"Tommy" will never have been housed in such luxury.

* * * *

"The general trade depression and slump in the commercial and industrial activities of the Delhi Province remained unabated during the year" says the Chief Commissioner's review on the working of the Department of Industries, Delhi, for 1931-32. "The piecegoods trade did not recover from the depression which had characterised it for the past few years."

Dear, dear! What has happened to that Company with ten lakhs capital that was going to restore the fortunes of Lancashire.

* * * *

A telegram from Kashmir says that "Colonel Lawrence" is there. Immediately reports and photographs of what Air-Craftsman "Shaw" is doing in England appear. Why does Air-Craftsman "Shaw" always become active in England when "Colonel Laurence" is identified in India or Afghanistan? Curious, is it not? The old stunt?

* * * *

"JAPAN'S ANXIOUS FUTURE"

Caption from Bori Bunder. It's Manchukuo's anxious future that we are anxious about. Japan is not anxious about herself.

* * * *

The Indian Cotton Exchange has wired to the Government of Bombay that it is "extremely desirable that the Cotton bill should be circulated among the Bombay High Court, Bench and Bar and the Incorporated Law Society and their opinions invited as it involves questions of considerable importance." It may be desirable but will it be done?

* * * *

The Bombay Police are asking for information regarding the whereabouts of two gentlemen who are "wanted" in connection with Congress activities. The "brains" of the Congress seem to be still at large, if the "brains" of the C. I. D. are not.

* * * *

Touring In Russia

German's Two Weeks In Gaol

Quite a nice way of seeing a country in these days. Cooks should make a feature of it.

* * * *

A world tour with a week in jail in every country visited would possibly be a great attraction to a certain class of tourist. We should like to see a shipload of those inquisitive, well-to-do American bourgeois packed off to Yeravda as soon as they arrive. Different prices, of course, for "A", "B" and "C" classes, and Mahatmaji's cell knocked down to the highest bidder.

* * * *

Ambitious Gentleman:

What can I do to come into the limelight. I can't go to jail or do anything heroic. Tell me what to do?

His Secretary: Why, Sir, it's easy! Why not send a telegram to Mr. Gandhi dissuading him from his resolution to fast; he is a polite courteous gentleman and is sure to answer. Then you can have his reply published in the press.

RESTORE PEACE IN THE COTTON MARKET

Government Bill Must Be Opposed But Market Must Assert Its Autonomy

(By B. G. HORNIMAN)

To-day while the eyes of the people of the Presidency and the whole country, indeed the whole world will be turned on the assembly of Hindu leaders, which will meet to discuss the way out of the crisis created by Mahatma Gandhi's decision to fast, the meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council, whose sessions opens simultaneously at Poona will, I am afraid attract but little attention. The proceedings of the Council, as regards the first business on the Agenda, will be of some importance, however, for the Government Bill for the control of the Cotton Trade is to be introduced which, if it is passed into law, may produce further complications and dislocation in the cotton trade, though its avowed object is to restore normality and freedom of trade.

The Bill is one which ought to be resisted strenuously by the non-official members. What it amounts to in effect is this: That any Cotton Association that may be established must conform to very strict rules and procedure laid down by the Bill and can only exist on sufferance of the Government; and, should at any time, a situation arise in which the Government conceive that freedom of trade is being interfered with by reason of the inability or failure of the Board to exercise its control, Government will have the power to dissolve the Board arbitrarily and replace it by one of its own choosing.

OBJECTIONABLE AND DANGEROUS.

The Bill, of course, is the outcome of the dislocation of the cotton market, which has been almost chronic for the last seven or eight months due to the Civil Disobedience Movement and the Congress Boycott. My own belief is that those who are looking to this Bill to restore normality in the trade are gravely miscalculating. I think it is more likely to complicate an already undesirable state of affairs.

In any case, the principle of the Bill is objectionable, as although it purports to restore and protect freedom of trade, it directly contravenes the principle of free trade and might, in conceivable circumstances, be used in a very objectionable manner from the public and National point of view. The Bill would be objectionable and create a most undesirable and dangerous precedent, if it emanated from a responsible Government, but where it is brought forward by, and proposes to place such drastic powers in the hands of a Government, which is not responsible to the people, it is infinitely more undesirable and dangerous. Whether it will be passed by the Council or not, I am unable to predict But I suppose, if it is not, it will be certified.

ANTI-SWADESHI.

Having said so much about this undesirable legislation, I must again record my very strong view that the existing state of affairs in the cotton market is very detrimental to the interests of the country and ought to be ended not by Government, but by the members of the trade themselves and the Congress. It is having a most deplorable effect on the trade.

It has and is causing tremendous loss, if not ruin to many who have done nothing to deserve it and ought to be protected rather than penalised by the Congress. And as I pointed out the last time I discussed the matter, the most serious feature is the reaction on the humble cultivator, who has suffered terribly from the effects of a boycott, which, whatever good principle it has behind it, and I have not been able to discover one, is more anti-Swadeshi than anything else.

I say this deliberately and with conviction as one who is not afraid to use the word Boycott or to advocate the Boycott, either of foreign goods generally or the goods of one country in particular, if it is necessary or desirable in the interests of India. I believe in Boycott as the chief solution of India's economic poverty and I believe in it as a political weapon. I have no objection to its being called Swadeshi or "Buy Indian" or anything else, since a rose by any other name would smell as sweet.

PENALISING INDIAN TRADE.

But I cannot understand the principle or the motive of a boycott which strikes at the Indian merchant, the Indian middlemen and hits in the most cruel way the Indian cultivator, the poor toiling peasant, whom we produce on every occasion for rhetorical effect when we paint the picture of India's eternal poverty, but who, in this instance, has been treated with cynical indifference in practice.

Of course, foreign merchants and foreign traders have been heavily penalised—and rather unfairly, because, in this case, it is Indian and not foreign trade that they are promoting—but that is no excuse, no justification and no compensation for the appalling injury that has been inflicted and continues to be inflicted on a staple Indian industry and trade by 'hartals' and boycott in the Cotton Market, though a few Indian merchants and a host of gamblers and speculators may have benefitted by it.

A PARADOXICAL BOYCOTT.

Again, a boycott, even if it is only employed as a political weapon, can only be effective when it is directed against foreign imports. I never yet heard of any country, which tried or would try to restrict its exports except when over-export is likely to deprive its own people of the necessities of life. And, I cannot imagine what sense there is in a boycott which prevents or interferes with the free marketting of an indigenous product. In a boycott of foreign goods Indian merchants and retailers who deal in them, have to suffer, but they have the alternative of buying and stocking Swadeshi goods, which is the object of the boycott. But what is the Indian merchant who cannot sell his Indian cotton to do? Is he to turn to foreign cotton and buy and sell that? Of course, those responsible for this boycott have not aimed at such an effect as I have described. The whole idea, I take it, is to prevent merchants and all others concerned from dealing with European firms on the Boycott list. But that does not mitigate the effect that it has had on an indigenous trade, which I am sure, those who began it, did not foresee.

LOSS TO INDIAN TRADE.

I am chiefly interested in the effect that this boycott has had on the Indian cotton trade generally and the Indian cultivator in particular. I am not concerned about what may have happened to a few firms, though if the boycott is not right their grievance is a real one and their loss not to be justified in the National interest. The loss to the trade is considerable. Everyone knows how bad the state of the market is, and how the cultivator has suffered. Of course, other factors have been at work and must be taken into consideration. But I have been at some pains to acquire reliable information as to the effect of the boycott, apart from anything else, on the cultivator's interests, since it has been in operation, and there can be no doubt, that he has suffered to a deplorable extent.

HEART-BREAKING PRICES.

The boycotted firms in normal times are responsible for the export of more than one-third of the cotton, which is sent out of the country. When they are excluded from the market, competition decreases and prices go down. In the meanwhile, those who are free to buy wait on a falling market and at the psychological moment come in and cut the cultivator's throat. Take the case of the Japanese, who kept aloof in May and June until the absence of competition had brought about a complete slump and then came in and bought largely at what are described as "heart-breaking prices." This, incidentally, has helped the Japanese considerably in their policy of "dumping" as the boycott has helped them to buy large stocks of very cheap cotton, which they would not in the absence of the boycott, have been able to do, and produce goods at a very cheap cost, thus striking at Indian trade in two directions. In the result the Indian cotton cultivators, already existing on the narrowest margin, have had to suffer and the distress that exists among them cannot be described in moderate language.

The volume of business lost to India since the boycott was instituted runs into many lacs of bales judging by the large business, which has been executed throughout the boycott period on the New York and Liverpool Cotton Exchanges on Indian account.

TIME TO RECONSIDER.

I have far from exhausted the facts that can be brought forward to prove definitely the injurious effect that this boycott has had on Indian trade, Indian interests and its cruel repercussions in the Districts where the helpless cultivator is sacrificed by policies and operations, which, he is powerless to control. I hope my Congress friends will not take it amiss when I urge that, it is time to reconsider the policy they have pursued in this particular sphere for the last eight months and take some action which will restore the normal working of the market, remove any vestige of excuse for Government interference and give the cultivator a chance to live, instead of being made the pawn of politics.

I do not think there will be any sacrifice of prestige. On the contrary, the general public, who have been little aware hitherto of the causes and implications of the chronic disturbance in the cotton market, will, I think, applaud the action of those responsible if they succeed in the only way possible, in restoring peace in the trade, and, at the same time, by restoring the autonomy of the market, cut the ground from under this new legislation. I am sure, that the vast majority of those in the trade agree with me.

TORY PRESS IN HISTERICS

(Continued From Page 6.)

current issue of the "Patriot" is the latest to congratulate the Bengal Governor "for the decisive steps he has taken to bring to book the misbehaved Corporation." "By taking action to bring the Calcutta Corporation," it says, "into line with decent administration, Sir John Anderson's Government will render valuable services to the despoiled citizens." "This most important municipality was formerly managed, says the "Patriot", mainly by British councillors with Indian co-operation. We learn that an Act of 1923 established full democratic control, and the Swaraj Party captured the whole machine and converted it into a political body which could be used to attack British rule."

The natural results were that the old high standards disappeared, says the "Patriot", and that inefficiency and corruption became rampant. Then the "Patriot" friend takes the Calcutta Corporation to task for co-operation in the boycott movement at the expense of the rate payers. It laments that the National Government "fails to understand what democracy has accomplished in the greatest city of India, supplying, as it does, the plainest warning of the certain effects of what they are preparing for the undoing of a sub-continent."

A EARNEST APPEAL TO HINDU LEADERS

Friends,

Never within living memory was the great Hindu Race stirred to its very depth, as on the announcement of Mahatmaji's resolve to fast unto death for the cause of our Depressed countrymen. Friends, as one who has worked with you for the spread of khadi, for Hindu Muslim unity and for the removal of Untouchability, may I make this earnest appeal to you?

(1) To the High caste Hindus (so called), let me say very plainly that their best intentions professions and resolutions in regard to the Depressed people are rarely, if ever, translated into action. At the time of the recent Bombay riots, Hindu Leaders decided to throw open their temples to the Depressed people. I applauded them publicly. But was the decision carried into effect? Very little, friends.

(2) How can the Deprssed Class Leaders accept your assurance today, unless you take a solemn vow, that if the majority of Temples and Wells are not open for the Depressed Class people within a month's time, you the signatories will join them in mass satyagraha against the orthodox custodians of these Temples? Are you agreeable? If so, issue such a statement without delay.

(3) The Depressed Class leaders, may I say that now is the hour of redemption. Your real friend, guide, philosopher, and saviour is Mahatma Gandhi. Do all you can to save his life. With Gandhiji, you will swim and shine. Without Gandhiji, you will struggle and suffer. Further

(4) To make your people more acceptable to highly religious Hindus, as also for the sake of principle, carry on intensive and extensive propaganda to give up drink and meat.

PARSIS READY TO SERVE

At this psychological moment, Parsis are ready to serve you.

(1) Old Dadabhoy Naoroji and Naoroji Fardunji, though steeped in politics, were deeply interested in Hindu and Parsi social reform.

(2) Late Sorabji Shapurji Bengali and late Kaikhushrou Kabraji worked actively for social reform amongst Parsis and Hindus

(3) Whilst late Byramji Malbari crowned his social reform work by founding the famous Seva Sadan in Bombay.

(4) To-day, Miss Bhicaiji Engineer, Miss Manijeh Captain, Mrs. Kanga etc. are carrying on the Sadan's solid work with sister Shushilabai etc.

(5) With all our heart, we are ready to serve you and our dear motherland to-day and for ever. So unite and save Gandhiji's life.

B. F. BHARUCHA.

"Raid On Bardoli Ashram"

We understand on inquiry that the information regarding the raid on the Bardoli Swaraj Ashram published in our issue on Aug. 4, is incorrect. It is understood that "the volunteers did not break through any of the Ashram gates into the compound nor did they hoist a Congress flag and perform a salutation ceremony."

"The facts are that on the day of the occurrence some 10 persons—mostly from beyond the district—were seen loitering along the public road in front of the Ashram. As their behaviour appeared to be suspicious the police on duty accosted them when it was noticed that they had unauthorised Patrikas, in their possession. Thy were dispersed as they obstructed the traffic and six of them apologised when they found that their action made them liable to prosecution."

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6. Yasomati Patru, Bhavnagar.
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11. Sulochana P. Mankikar, Belgaum.
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14. Pheroz K. Valifdar, Tardeo, Bombay.
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16. Unis Abdullah, Karachi.
17. Miss Shantaben Bhikabhai Patel, Post Valod.
18. G. Subba Rao, Nagpur.
19. A. C. Handan, Ferozpore.
20. Jivanlal K. Thakar, Bombay.

"WE ARE NOT DOWN-HEARTED"

Porebunder On Test Match

ENTHUSIASTIC FAREWELL TO INDIAN TEAM

LONDON. Sept. 18.

Victoria Station resounded with the cheers of Indian students and cricket enthusiasts who bade farewell to the Indian Cricketers on their departure for India.

The Maharaja of Porebunder, Captain of the team, interviewed by Reuter, said that they had had wonderful receptions everywhere, on and off the field. "We arrived almost unknown, but England has taken us to her heart. We are not down-hearted over our having lost the Test match. Perhaps we shall be victorious when we meet again. Anyhow, we hope to see England Eleven in India next year."—Reuter.

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Palmy Days will Soon be Here

EDDIE CANTOR'S TRIUMPH— Booking is now going on at ROSES and at PATHE CINEMA RELEASE DATE 24TH SEPT.

Manchuku Independence

"JAPAN HAS NO TERRITORIAL DESIRES"

GOVT.'S STATEMENT ON PROTOCAL

BOMBAY, Sept. 17.

The Consulate of Japan in Bombay has issued to the Press the following translation of a statement issued by the Government of Japan with regard to the Protocol entered into between Japan and Manchukuo establishing independence of Manchukuo:—

"Manchuria is a land, for preservation of whose integrity Japan on one memorable occasion set her national destnies aside. For 27 years, which have elapsed since, our people have participated in the development of Manchuria. Their untiring efforts have rendered it a prosperous land that it is to-day and it has now come to have inescapable bearing upon our national denfence and very existence of our people. Of recent years, however, anti-foreign revolutionary diplomacy which has been adopted by China under the influence of radical ideology has steadily encroached upon our all "important rights and interests" there and finally the incident of September 18 last compelled Japan to resort to the necessary measure of self-defence.

INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION.

"Upon the downfall of the old North Eastern Regime consequent upon occurrence of Manchurian affairs, leading personalities in the Provinces of Mukden, Kirin, Heilungkiang and Jehol Tungsheng Special District and Leagues of Mongolian Banners assembled in consultation and on March 1, of this year, promulgated the Declaration of Independence by which they proclaimed severance as from the date, of all relations with the Republic of China and the establishment of the independent State of Manchukuo. This Declaration set forth the constructive programme of the New State in which 'inter alia' it has made clear its intention internally to abolish political corruption of the old regime and to carry out the political characteristic of "kingly way"; and externally to honour sense of justice to international goodwill and friendship, to take over the existing obligations and to respect principle of "Open Door" and equal opportunity—domestic and foreign policies which are all very fair and above board.

"On March 10, the Manchowkuo Government sent a communication to Japan and 16 other countries in which they repeated the above programme and requested them to establish normal diplomatic relations with Manchowkuo.

"That with serious concern and minute attention the Imperial Japanese Government have closely followed the development of conditions on Manchowkuo during the last half year and have come to recognise that Manchowkuo's sincerity and determination to carry out the above policies can be relied upon.

SIGNING OF PROTOCOL.

"The Government instructed General Muto, His Majesty's Ambassador to Shiankian, this day to sign the protocol, recording the agreement concluded with Manchowkuo's authorities and thus accorded formal recognition to that country. That Japan's action in this connection is not derogatory to any treaties to which she is a party has been made clear in the address of the Minister for Foreign Affairs made at the Diet on August 25 last.

"The Protocol confirms the fact that Manchowkuo is an independent State organised in accordance with the free will of its inhabitants and its stipulates that all rights and interests which Japan and her subjects possess within the territory of Manchowkuo by virtue of treaties and their agreements are to be confirmed and respected, thus doing away once for all with all pending disputes concerning these rights and interests. Recognising that any menace to Manchuria constitutes at the same time threat to the safety and existence of the Empire, the Protocol further provides that Japan and Manchowkuo are to co-operate in the maintenance of their national security and that Japanese forces necessary for this purpose are to be stationed in Manchowkuo. It is the object of Protocol thus to establish perpetual relationship of good neighbourhood between the two countries and to secure peace of the Far East.

NO TERRITORIAL DESIRES.

"On several occasions the Japanese Government have declared that they have no territorial desires in Manchowkuo and the preamble to the Protocol confirms that both the Contracting Parties will mutually respect each other's territorial rights.

"As regards the economic activities of foreigners, the Manchowkuo Government made clear in their communication of March 10, aboce alluded to, that they would observe principle of Open Door. What Japan desires in Manchuria is to do away with all anti-foreign policies there, so that that region may become safe place of abode of natives and foreigners alike, while at the same time guaranteeing her legitimate rights and interests there; and, tnerefore, it is hardly necessary to repeat the assurance that Japan sincerely hopes that all peoples of the world will pursue their economic activities in Manchuria on the footing of equal opportunity and will thereby contribute to the development and prosperity of that region."—A.P.

"DEPRESSED" CLASS LEADER'S RESPONSIBILITY

Mr. Gavai's Exhortation To Avert National Danger

NAGPUR, September 17.

Mr. G. A. Gavai, M.L.C., General Secretary, All-India Depressed Classes Association, in a statement to the Associated Press said:—

"Mahatma Gandhi's resolve to fast unto death has stirred the whole of Hindu society. A great responsibility has fallen on the "Depressed" classses and unless they sink their differences with prudennce in order to avert the National danger, they cannot e cape the disgrace that will come to their lot.

The "Depressed" class leaders should immediately meet together to solve this grave question even at some disadvantage to themselves. If Mahatma Gandhi gives his consent to the reservation of seats I have no hesitation in saying that my community should accept joint electorates almost unanimously, ignoring Dr. Ambedkar."—A.P.

RUIKAR'S SENTENCE REDUCED ON APPEAL

NAGPUR, September 17.

A bench composed of Sir Robert Macnair Judicial Commissioner and Mr. G. L. Subhedar, additional Judicial Commissioner, delivered judgment in the appeal filed by Mr. Ruikar reducing his sentence to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. R. S. Ruikar was sentenced to two year's rigorous imprisonment on a charge of sedition in July last by Mr. Mukerjee, First Class Magistrate, in connection with the speech he delivered in February last on "Labour Day".—A.P.

Darjeeling Sept. 17—The Governor attended a girl guides rally at Government House and took the salute at the march past and afterwards entertained the guides to tea.—A. P.

THREE DAYS HARTAL IN CITY

Vyapari Mahamandal Decision

A public meeting of the commercial community of Bombay will be held to-day (Monday), at 3 p.m. (S. T.) in the Bullion Exchange Building, 4th floor, Zavery Bazaar, under the auspices of Mahamandal (Federation of Bombay Commercial Associations) to adopt the following resolution:—

"This meeting of the Commercial Community of Bombay joins with the rest of India in giving expression to the universal feeling of sorrow and deep agitation at the fateful resolution of Mahatma Gandhi announced in his letter to the Government and prayerfully hopes that the calamity may yet be averted by the reversal of the policy of the Government

"This meeting hopes that if Mahatmaji begins his fast it may soon be terminated by such mobilisation of public opinion as may compel the British Government to change its policy of isolation of the "depressed" classes from the Hindu community. This meeting offers its fervent prayer to the Almighty that the country might be saved from the terrible catastrophe, that is threatening it."

The Committee of the Vyapary Mahamandal further strongly recommends to all the merchants of Bombay to close their business activities on the 19th 20th and 21st September, to express our deep feeling and to show our sympathy with the principle of Mahatma Gandhi in reference to the Communal Award.

RESERVE SEATS FOR "UNTOUCHABLES"

Belgaum Hindus' Demand

BELGAUM, Sept. 17

This evening a public meetiug was held under the Presidentship of Dewan Bahadur Lathe to express the opinion of the Hindus of Belgaum on the critical position occasioned by Mahatma Gandhi's decision to fast. The meeting passed a resolution requesting the Government to grant reserved seats to "untouchables" and asking the "untouchables" to withdraw their demands. It urged the unconditional release of Gandhiji to facilitate the solution of the impasse, expressed grave concern and sorrow at his decision and requested him to postpone the commencement of the fast till the discussions were over. It further declared that Caste Hindus and "untouchables" should assemble in Hindu temples here and offer prayers on and from the 20th inst.

Rao Bahadur Angdi, M.L.A., and Messrs. Pawar and Marathe addressed the meeting.—A. P.

"RELEASE BEFORE FAST IS BEGUN"

Drop Order Of Internment

Mr. Narayanrao A. Desai, President, Deccan Merchants' Association, has sent the following telegram to His Excellency the Viceroy:—

"Welcome decision to release Mahatmaji. Release before fast is begun essential. Pray drop order of internment."

NAGPUR'S CONFIDENCE IN MAHATMA

NAGPUR, Se 7.

A public meeting of representatives of caste Hindus and Depressed classes held to-day adopted a resolution moved by Mr. Kanitkar expressing full confidence in Mahatma Gandhi, India's sole leader.

There is a move in Nagpur to obtain signatures of "Depressed" class members throughout the province who accept Gandhiji as their leader.—A.P.

UNTOUCHABILITY MUST BE GIVEN A DECENT BURIAL

Devidas Gandhi On Need Of Acting Without Delay

NEW DELHI, September 17.

Mr. Devidas Gandhi, who has arrived here from Benares in connection with preparations for the forthcoming Conference in Bombay on 19th September, replying to a question as to what course he thought his father's fast would take, said:—

"Anything the nation wishes to do should be done without delay. Knowing as I do his present state of health, I doubt if his strength can hold out long. After the few days even private discussions may prove too much of a strain. Though there is nothing wrong in particular with his health, his digestion has been somewhat poor lately.

There is another thing that I want to point out. Any untoward incident in any part of the country will hurt him deeply whether he remains in jail or in partial freedom. In any case no time sould be lost in useless speculation. Untouchability should be killed."

Mr. Devidas Gandhi leaves for Bombay to-morrow morning. He expects to make the journey with Mr. M. C. Rajah.—A.P.

TO FAST WITH GANDHI

Ahmedabad Youth's Resolve

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 17.

A youth named Ambalal has announced his intention to observe a fast from the 20th instant along with Mahatma Gandhi.—A. P.

U. P. "DEPRESSED" CLASS LEADER'S VIEW

LUCKNOW, Sept. 17

Mr. Ramcharan, the representative of the Depressed classes in the U. P. Legislatiye Council and a member of the Provincial Franchise Committee, in a statement, said that he did not have any hesitation in stating that he would leave no stone unturned to induce the "depressed" and backward classes to come to terms on the basis of joint electorates with the Hindus.

The "depressed" classes would certainly play, their part, but the solution lay mainly in the hands of the so-called high class Hindus. The life of Mahatma Gandhi must be saved at all costs.

Mr. Ramcharan leaves for Bombay to-night to attend the Conference meeting there on the question.—A. P.

Nadiad Votes Confidence In Gandhi

NADIAD, Sept. 18.

At a representative meeting of the "untouchables" held last night resolutions were passed protesting against separate electorate for the "untouchables" as detrimental to the cause of the country and leading to disintegration of the Hindu society and earnestly requesting the Prime Minister to change the communal award and accept principle of joint electorate. The meeting assured Mahatmaji of full confidence.

Day Of Penance And Self-purification

(From A Correspondent).

AMRELI, Sept. 17.

An appeal has been issued under the signatures of prominent citizens calling upon them to observe September 20 as day of penance and self-purification. The appeal draws attention to the manifesto of Sjt. C. Rajagopalachari to hold public meetings and congregational prayers on that day "to break off the new chains that are being forged to keep the 'Depressed Classes' in miserable condition."

It is reported that the police raided and searched a house in village Mojipore in Patna district. The house was occupied by a Sikh and in the course of search, it is said, about 1½ maunds of contraband opium was recovered. The Sikh was arrested along with another man.

Bombay's Welcome To Indian Team

Mayor's Luncheon At Taj

Under instructions from the Mayor of Bombay the Assistant Municipal Secretary sends us the following communique for publication:—

"As there is a general desire to welcome the All-India Cricket Team on their arrival in Bombay on Monday (3rd October), it has been decided to entertain them at luncheon on that day at the Taj Mahal Hotel at 1 p.m. (S.T.) under the chairmanship of the Mayor of Bombay. The charge will be Rs. 7/- per head inclusive of non-alcoholic drinks.

It is hoped that the citizens of Bombay will give a hearty welcome to the team by joining the luncheon. Owing to the limited accommodation it is necessary to restrict the number to 200. The luncheon will be open to ladies also.

Those wishing to take vegetarian lunch are requested to give previous intimation. Tickets are available at the Municipal Secretary's Office, Bombay."

ATTEMPT TO WIN BACK "ASHES"

M. C. C. Team Sails For Australia

LONDON, Sept. 17.

An immense crowd was present at St. Pancras Station, this morning, to bid a riotous farewell to 15 members of the M. C. C. cricket team sailing by Orontes for Australia on an attempt to win back the "Ashes." Among the enthusiasts who accorded them farewell were the Indian cricket team with Captain Naidu who are sailing home to-morrow.

Jardine, interviewed, said: "We have a good team. I think we shall be just good enough to win."

Lord Lewisham, President of the M. C. C., travelled to Tilbury Docks with the team. The Nawab of Pataudi is joining team in Ceylon, and Tate is hopeful of joining them at Toulon.—Reuter's Special.

TORY MEET AT BLACKPOOL

Churchill To Attend

LONDON, Sept. 17.

A telegram from Mr. Churchill who is recovering from illness in Salzburg, shows that he contemplates being well enough to attend the big Conservative Conference at Blackpool on October 6 to support the resolution on Indian policy.—Reuter.

ELECTION FOR REICHSTAG ON NOV. 6

LONDON, Sept. 17.

Berlin.—Elections for the Reichstag have been fixed for November 6.—Reuter.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Continued Ease In Money Market

SPECIAL CABLE.

LONDON, Sept. 17.

The stock exchange was open to-day for the first Saturday since 30th July. Good sentiment ruled. Gilt-edged securities were again in demand.

Oil shares were also prominent but other sections were generally quietly steady.

Continued ease characterised the money market during the week.

With keen competition this week's Treasury Bills rate was forced down to slightly under 10 shillings per cent., which constituted the cheapest terms ever known. The commodity markets were of usual Saturday character, except Liverpool cotton which weakened under Continental and Indian selling. Wall Street was firm, liquidation being apparently at end.—Reuter.

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-but a physical wreck with 4 children..(
Pregnancy can be safely postponed for as long as you desire with this amazing Herbal Discovery-- STORKHIT that has smashed all harmful birth-control methods and enabled thousands of weak girls to build up health, youth, vitality and beauty.
Only 5 doses to be taken after every menstrual period. Get a bottle quick. Price Rs. 2/4.
STORKHIT

"MAKE UNTOUCHABILITY A CRIME"

Way Out Of Separate Electorates

MADRAS, Sept. 17.

Mr. R. Srinivasan, who was a delegate to the Round Table Conference, has issued the following statement:—

"I am of the opinion that under the scheme of separate electorates depressed classe have full confidence that they can secure all educational facilities and remove untouchability and other disabilities and they consider every seat in separate electorates as a gain and value it is as such. Although, for the time being, they have been given the minimum number, their claims to a larger number have been recognised and acknowledged on all hands. If at all they consent, I suggest that they can give up separate electorates only;

(1) If free compulsory and universal education is conceded;

(2) Untouchability is made a statutory crime and rendered punishable;

(3) Provision is made for seats in legislatures (including the Punjab) on a population basis with weightage."—A. P.

L. C. C. EXAMS.

Batliboi's Institute Successes

The following students of Batliboi's Accountancy Training Institute have been declared successful at the London Chamber of Commerce Examination held in April last. (The Passes include 20 distinctions):—

Book-keeping and Accountancy:—M N Bhagwat; A J Moos; S S Pattekar; P P Patwardhan; S K Shah; T H Vakharia; A D Aderbehman; C F Amroliwalla; M N Bamboat; P G Bhagat; J M Bhanu; B M Bhise; H B Contractor; N K Desai; H J Kapadia; J D Master; F G Merchant; A R Minocher-Homji; N P Nabar; D H Parmar; M D Sampat; M A Vajifdar.

The first six obtain distinction.

Company Law:—Miss Silla Batliboi; K H Gorimar; Miss S J Joseph; V Krishnamurthy; A R Minocher-Homji; H Thacker.

Commercial Law:—Miss Jaloo D Aria; Miss Silla Batliboi; Miss S J Joseph; M N Bhagwat; K H Gorimar; H J Kapadia; A J Moos; A D Aderbehman; C F Amroliwalla; S H Batliwalla; J M Bhanu; V Krishnamurthy; J D Master; P S Mathapathi; F G Merchant; A R Minocher-Homji; D P Pathak; P P Patwardhan; M D Sampat; H Thacker.

The first seven obtain distinction.

Commerce and Finance:—M N Bhagwat; H J Kapadia; J D Master; A J Moos; J F Movdawalla; S H Batliwalla; P G Bhagat; J M Bhanu; B M Bhise; V Krishnamurthy; P S Mathapathi; F G Merchant; A R Minocher-Homji; P P Patwardhan; and M D Sampat.

The first five obtain distinction.

Banking and Currency:—N S Engineer; and J F Movdawalla.

Both obtain distinction.

Secretarial Practice:—Miss Silla Batliboi; K H Gorimar; A R Minocher-Homji; J F Movdawalla; and H Thacker.

Foreign Exchange:—J F Movdawalla.

Commercial Arithmetic:—S H Batliwalla.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY

Fewer Cases Of Cholera

The following is the report o health conditions in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending September 10:—

During the week there were 8 attacks and 35 deaths in the Presidency due to cholera against 114 attacks and 34 deaths in the previous week. East Khandesh district reported 69 attacks and 28 deaths against 110-31 in the previous week; Nasik 6-5 against 2-2; West Khandesh 2-0 against nil; and Hyderabad 8-2 against nil; other districts continued to be free. The Asstt. Director of Public Health, Sind, visited two villages that were affected in Guni taluka of Hyderabad district and suggested preventive measures to the authorities concerned.

PLAGUE.

In the Presidency proper there were in all 511 attacks and 34 deaths from plague against 627 341 in the previous week. The returns by districts including Town Circles were as follows:—Belgaum 206 attacks and 12 deaths against 266-138; Dharwar 121-94 against 152-85; Satara 68 against 84-57; Bijapur 44-3 against 78-42; Kanara 9-2 against 16-3; Kaira 19-5 against 20-7 Sholapur 12-5 against nil and Bombay City 1-1 against nil.

Ratting operations continued to be carried on in Bombay City Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona City Sholapur, Barsi, Pandharpur Belgaum, Nipani, Hubli, Gadag Bettigeri, Bijapur, Bagalkot Guledgud, Bulsar, Karachi and Hyderabad towns.

SMALL-POX.

The following is the extent of the prevalence of small-pox in the Presidency by districts including Town Circles during the week:—Kanara 30 attacks and deaths; Poona 4-0; Belgaum 1-0; Hyderabad 16-14; Larkana 38-11; Upper Sind Frontier 4-2 Dadu 5-4; Thar and Parkar 3-1 Karachi 4-2 and Bombay City 5-5. Total 110 attacks and deaths against 116-32 in the previous week.

Fourteen attacks from influenza were reported from Belgaum district during the week and Bombay City had three deaths.

"DELICIOUS" AT THE ROXY

Gay Cosmopolitans

The tuneful music of George Gershwin, composer, of the world-famous "Rhapsody in Blue", provides the background for the Fox romantic drama "Delicious" which is this week's attraction at the Roxy, the luxurious and up-to-date talkie cinema which opened a week ago at No. Queen's Road, opposite Chowpatty level-crossing.

In addition to the music, the other attraction is the appearance again of the popular team of Jannet Gaynor and Charles Farrell in the romantic roles, together with El Brendel, who provides good comic relief. The picture presents a kaleidoscopic cross-section of the gay life of various nationalities with their colourful costumes and quaint folk dances—the Irish with their reels and camollias, the Italian with their harps and golden voices, and the Germans, Swedes Hungarians and others with their characteristic dancing and singing.

Spontaneous gaiety and much comedy are woven through the picture which is enlivened with delightful music. This includes six numbers by George Gershwin among which are "New York Rhapsody" "Delicious", and 'Somebody from Somewhere."

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Spain Safe For Republic

LESSON OF ABORTIVE RISING

TRAGEDY OF MILITARY DELUSION

The Madrid correspondent of the "Times" (London) writes:—

When Don Manuel Azana took office last October, in his first speech to the Cortes he announced—in his dispassionate, matter-of-fact manner—that the Republic would make itself respected and if necessary feared, adding that whatever else happened the principle of authority would not lose prestige in his hands. The Prime Minister is certainly fulfilling the second part of his promise. But it is questionable if he has succeeded so well in making the Republic respected and loved by the country at large, however highly he has fostered the combative republican spirit. Although the recent revolt failed ignominiously, as indeed it deserved, it has served to demonstrate that in the Republic to-day there is only room for one sort of republican.

For the Republican Government to have made itself indisputably worthy of respect one thing was necessary—namely, that when the constitution was voted last December it should have been brought at once into force without the amputation of essential liberties by the Law of Defence of the Republic. So long as that law is in force authorizing arbitrary action, the virtues of the constitution cannot have free play, and wide sections of the nation subjected to the rigours of the law as interpreted by partisans will lack enthusiasm for a Republic that fears to allow all Spanish citizens alike to enjoy the liberties embodied in the fundamental code.

THE IDEALISTS' ERROR.

It is astonishing that a man of the fine temper and courage possessed by Senor Azana should not have insisted on applying the constitution indifferently. And it is equally strange that the other men of lofty idealism who helped to make the revolution, especially the President of the Republic Lion Niceto Alcala Zamora, and Don Fernando de los Rios, the Minister of Education, should have sacrificed principles to politics at the supreme hour. It was comprehensible that the elections for the first Cortes of the Republic, in June, 1931, should have taken place under pressure of the triumphant revolutionaries; but, the constitution once voted, the idealist leaders owed to themselves as well as to the nation the duty of promulgating it honestly, integrally, and at the earliest possible moment.

Nobody knows better than the present Chief of State—for his was its most eloquent voice—the great part played in the victory of the Republic by the propaganda for a Republica Conservadora which secured votes on April 12, 1931, even from the clergy. By December, 1931, Senor Alcala Zamora was well aware (for it cost him the Premiership in October) that in the Cortes Constituyentes the would-be conservative republicans were not represented. The obvious course was to round off the constitutional task by voting the electoral law and the law of constitutional guarantees, necessary for freeing elections under the new constitution, and to call all sons of Spain to share the equal rights the constitution guaranteed them.

Instead, the makers of the constitution quailed before their own work, took the lower road, unhappily for the peace of Spain, and decided to administer the Republic on a party basis. That such has been the administration for the past seven months is capable of documentary demonstration, but only one proof need be mentioned here—the fact that Accion Popular and the Agrarian (that is the Catholic) Party have had 89 meetings prohibited in 33 provinces, including 12 in Madrid and 12 in Valencia, despite Article 34, which reads:—

Everybody shall have the right to state freely ideas and opinions, and by every means to make them known uncensored. In no case shall editions of books or newspapers be seized except by order of a magistrate. To suspend a newspaper a sentence in a court of law shall be necessary.

The following incident is typical of the partisanship of the Government. A few days ago the Socialist organ published an article intended to be humorous, but so far failing in that respect that it gave grave offence to the Army. A deputation of officers visited Senor Azana to complain, and he, as Minister of War, ordered the military legal authorities to take steps. The editor of El Socialista, summoned to appear before a military court, flatly refused, declaring that he would have to be dragged there by a military guard. Solidaridad Obrera, the Syndicalist organ, and other papers with no respect for military institutions, had repeatedly protested against a military court judging civilians, but they had been forced to appear and punished by fine or imprisonment. When the Socialist editor made his protest, however, the law was hastily altered so that he should not have to obey the injunction of the military authorities.

One of the reasons given for delaying the laws complementary to the constitution and necessary for its immediate functioning was that the founders of the Republic must honour the agreement made with Catalonia during the conspiratory period with regard to a statute. But obviously the statute might have been referred as well to one Cortes as to another after the principle of autonomy by statute had become part of the constitution. Besides, the more truly representative the Cortes the more legitimate the statute and the greater its chance of proving a lasting political instrument.

CHURCH AND STATE.

The gravest effect of the mistake was to drive back to the monarchist ranks many would-be conservative republicans. They began to conspire with the monarchists, smarting under the absurdity—to a great extent their own fault—of being represented in the Cortes by a single deputy, and exasperated by their impotence to defend the Church and the national integrity.

A sharp distinction must be made between Catholic and monarchist opinion. As soon as the constitution was voted the Spanish Episcopate hastened to issue a collective declaration on the participation of Catholics in politics. These instructions were printed in pamphlet form and widely distributed on January 1 as well as preached from the pulpit. Catholics were laid under the obligation to "give their loyal co-operation in civil and public life" and to show themselves "loyally submissive within the sphere of jurisdiction of the civil authority in legitimate functions." They were ordered to "practise all the rights and duties of good citizens" and to labour unceasingly for the reform of legislation that was in opposition to the laws of God and His Church, but without laying themselves open to "a shadow of accusation of hostility to the powers of Government." In short the Church ranged itself on the side of the constituted Government. El Debate, the principal Catholic organ, never ceased to warn Catholics of their duties, and if its criticism of the Government and the Cortes was at times sharp it was never subversive. El Debate, however, was suspended and persecuted with the other opposition Press. In other ways the republican authorities have done little or nothing to keep republican-minded Catholics on their side.

Although ideas of rebellion received no encouragement from the Catholic authorities or Press, El Debate, with most of the Catholic newspapers in Spain, was suspended immediately the revolt broke out. Despite General Sanjurjo's manifesto, the revolt is officially branded as exclusively monarchist. It was mainly the work of military officers, many of them retired on full pay under the Azana scheme, who staged a pronunciamiento in classic form. But for the loss of life resulting from the vigour with which the new Assault Police mowed down with machine-guns the unfortunate Remount soldiers criminally led out to support the decorative figurehead of the revolt (eight were shot dead and six mortally wounded, with a loss to the police of five wounded), the affair would have been sheer comedy.

Three ex-officers presented themselves at the Post Office. They apparently expected that their presence in full uniform and decorations would overawe the Civil Guards on duty and that they would be able to take possession of the telegraph room unopposed. The Guards, however, refused to be intimidated, or even impressed, so the imposture collapsed. Had it been possible for the rebels to command communications, if only temporarily, and send messages to the provinces that the Government had fallen other garrisons might have joined the movement. The numerous arrests subsequently made in the provinces indicate that the conspiracy was widespread.

The real leaders of the revolt are declared to be, besides General Sanjurjo, Generals Barrera and Cavalcanti, heroes of the sneezing and coughing incident related in The Times of June 27. General Barrera got way out has been summoned to appear. General Cavalcanti was arrested. The pronunciamiento at Seville was bloodless; after initial success it collapsed on news of the failure at Madrid. On August 10 Senor Alcala Zamora motored in from La Granja and handed to the Prime Minister a written engagement that he would have no dealing with rebels. After the Prime Minister had made a complete statement to the Cortes on the very day of the revolt the Speaker merely said, "Order of the day," and the legislative work proceeded.

MINISTERS IN HARNESS.

Those who recall the events of September, 1923, must agree that there has been a great change in Governmental practice in Spain. The republican Ministers have settled into harness. Being hard workers and enthusasts and assured of a greater permanence in office than Ministers have enjoyed for decades, they have a better chance to labour fruitfully. Most of them have expressed their appreciation of the administrative machine they inherited, thoroughly cleaned and oiled by Marques de Estella. They have a strong backing in the country, especially from the Socialist masses, the best disciplined body in Spain. Senor Azana and his colleagues are today at the top of their form. Their plans are beginning to take effect, and as their position in Parliament seems unassailable, with a solid majority behind them, they will probably bring their plans to maturity. In all departments their projects are far-reaching; as regards education they are conceived on a grandiose scale. Don Manuel Azana is the most popular man in Spain with the republican masses, whose will he seeks to interpret.

It is to be hoped that the energy of the Government has once for all convinced Spaniardds that military pronunciamientos are hopelessly out of fashion, and that this may prove the last. Its failures hould be a lesson that the destinies of Spain must be worked out peacefully. But the responsible leaders of the Republic must show more wisdom if the Republic is to flourish. The Spanish nation has never allowed itself to be coerced. Submission to mere driving from above would mean that it had lost its spirit, which would augur badly for Spain.

KILLING NOT MURDER

Novel Nazi Doctrine

BERLIN, (By Mail).

In the latest issue of Hitler's paper, the "Volkischer Beobachter," Dr. Rosenberg, the Nazi foreign affairs expert, excites to pogroms of Jews in the same way as Dr. Goebbels did in the "Angriff." Dr. Rosenberg advances the thesis—which is also Hitler's—that Jews, Poles and coloured people are "sub-human," and that the Beuthen verdict is unjust, because to murder a Polish Jew is not really murder as it would be if the victim were Nordic. In the United States, so Dr. Rosenberg declares, there is formal equality between the white man and the negro, but in practice there is differential treatment.

"A black man may not travel with a white man..... if a negro violates a white woman he is lynched by the people. That is not nice, but it is the only possible corrective to an unnatural law"—Dr. Rosenberg means the law of equality—"dating from the time when the world began to be poisoned by Masonic and humanitarian ideas." As a solution Dr. Rosenberg suggests that a white woman who has been violated by a negro should be expelled from the United States, and that the negro be executed.

In the same way he defends the murderer of Jaures, the French Socialist leader, and says his acquittal was right, while it was "perfectly natural" that the would-be assassin of Clemenceau was executed. (In other words, it is not only right to kill Jews and negroes, but Socialists as well).

LONDON BULLION MARKET

LONDON, Aug. 31.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co. have issued the following report:—

GOLD

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £138,728,341 on the 24th instant as compared with £138,728,339 on the previous Wednesday.

During the week, the Bank of England announced purchases of bar gold to a total amount of £177,802

Substantial amounts of gold have been available in the open market and have been purchased for the Continent and the United States of America.

Quotations during the week.—

	per fine ounce	Equivalent value of £ Sterling.
Aug. 25th	119s/1d.	14s/3.2d
Aug. 26th	119s/-	14s/3.3d.
Aug. 27th	118s/11d.	14s/3.5d.
Aug. 29th	118s/10d.	14s/3.6d.
Aug. 30th	118s/8d.	14s/3.8d.
Aug. 97st	118s/10d.	14s/3.6d.
Average	118s/10.7d.	14s/3.5d.

The followng were the United Kingdom imports ond exports of gold registered from mid-day on the 22nd instant to mid-day on the 29th instant:—

IMPORTS

France	£ 4.279
British India	899,979
British South Africa	664.134
British West Africa	66,377
Belgium	88.000
Straits Settlements and Dependencies	89.769
Brazil	84.000
Anglo-Egyption Sudan	23.625
Iraq	16.950
Australia	48.318
Other countries	3.156
	£1.988.587

EXPORTS

France	£1.592,849
Netherlands	661,465
United States of America	539,047
Germany	4.757
Switzerland	3.625
Austria	3.330
Other countries	954
	£2,806,027

The Southern Rhodesian gold output for July 1932 amounted to 47.331 fine ounces as compared with 48,441 fine ounces for June 1932 and 44.765 fine ounces for July 1931.

Indian gold shipments last week were £523,000 consigned to London and £28,000 to Holland per s.s. "Rawalpindi" and £350,000 consigned to New York per s.s. "President Hayes".

A further quantity of gold and silver salved from the s.s. "Egypt" has reached this country, the s.s. "Artiglio" arriving at Plymouth yesterday with a consignment of the estimated value of £190,000. This is the third consignment of salvage landed and it is understood that the s.s. "Artiglio" is returning to Brest to await favourable conditions for the resumption of operations

SILVER.

The market showed rather a firmer tone during the past week and prices rose steadily, reaching 18.9/16d. and 18.11/16d. for cash and two months' delivery respectively on the 30th instant. The Indian Bazaars were again the chief contributors to the rise, but there has also been some speculative demand. China worked both ways, and re-selling from this quarter and America furnished most of the offerings, the Continent being inactive.

There was an absence of support to-day, buyers showing some hesitation and prices fell 1/32d. for cash and 3/16d. for two months' delivery to 18.7/16d. and 18.1/2d.

Although the undertone remains steady, a reaction seemed due and to-day's movement was therefore not altogether unexpected.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered from mid-day on the 22nd instant to mid-day on the 29th instant:—

IMPORTS.

Germany	£25.200
Belgium	26,880
Australia	15,180
Japan	8,265
British West Africa	4,125
France	2,675
Other countries	100
	£82,425

EXPORTS

British India	£1.500
French Possessions in India	1.500
Sweden	1,120
Ceylon	1,100
Hongkong	1.060
Other countries	2.000
	£8.220

Quotations during the week:—

IN LONDON.

	Bar Silver per oz. std. Cash delivery.	Two Months' delivery.
Aug. 30th	18.9/16d:	18.11/16d.
Aug. 26th	18.5/16d.	18.7/16d.
Aug. 27th	18.3/8d.	18.1/2d.
Aug. 29th	18.1/2d	18.5/8d.
Aug. 31st	18.7/16d.	18.1/2d.
Aug. 31st	18.7/16.	18.1/2d.
Average	18.385d.	13.500d.

IN NEW YORK.

(Cents per oz. .999 fine).

Aug. 24th	28.1/4
Aug. 25th	28.1/2
Aug. 26th	28.3/4
Aug 27th	29.
Aug. 29th	29.
Aug. 30th	29.

The highest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period from the 25th instant to the 31st instant was dol. 3.47 3/4 and the lowest dol. 3.45.3/4.

The stocks in Shanghai on the 27th instant consisted of about 106,200,000 ounces in sycee, 245,000,000 dollars and 3,900 silver bars, as compared with about 103,300,000 ounces in sycee, 245,000,000 dollars and 3,900 silver bars on the 20th instant.

Statistics for the month of August are appended:—

	Bar Silver per oz. std. Cash delivery.	Two Months' delivery.
Highest price	18.15/16d.	19d.
Lowest price	17.3/16d.	17.1/4d.

	Bar Gold per oz. fine.
Average price	18.000d. 18.084d.
Highest price	119s/3d.
Lowest price	117s/-d.
Average price	118s/6.2d.

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If it was only realised how frequently constipation is rendered chronic, how often serious stomachic trouble is occasioned by the use of medicines definitely habit-forming or too purgative for frequent use, more care would be exercised in the choice of laxatives. Treatment at once effective and perfectly safe is provided by LAX-AGAR. LAX-AGAR, a pleasantly flavoured emulsion of liquid paraffin (specially purified for medicinal use) and Agar-Agar, is neither a purgative nor a cathartic, but secures an entirely effective action by the simple method of lubrication. The presence of Agar-Agar prevents congestion and consequent pain. LAX-AGAR is not habit forming but may be taken over extended periods if necessary. It is suitable for all ages and both sexes, more palatable and entirely free of the "leakage" associated with Liquid Paraffin. Of all chemists and dispensaries in 16 oz. bottles with full directions. Prepared in the Laboratories of

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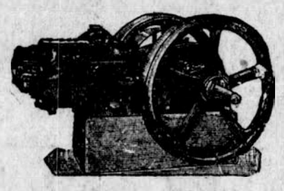

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Fort, BOMBAY.

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SOME HINTS ON PHOTOGRAPHY

Using A Focussing Camera...

In using a camera which has the focussing scale, we gain a very poistive advantage—namely, that of using a larger stop in the lens, with its facility of more rapid exposures or working in a bad light—but we have to pay for it by exercising judgmenn as to the distance which the chief part of the subject is from the camera.

But it must not be imagined that this later is a erribly delicate business. In using cameras upto about postcard size, and fitted with lenses of a kind which permit a price of from, say Rs. 30 to Rs. 70, there is still a good deal of the property of the fixed-focus camera—depth of focus as it is called—but not enough to dispense with judbing the distance of the chief part of the subject and setting he focussing scale accordingly.

The chief thing which it is necessary to learn for successful results is the judging of distances with fair accuracy. When I say this I mean the nearer distances. It is most important to be able to tell if a figure is 8 feet or twelve feet or 15 ft. away, whereas it matters very little indeed, in photographing a building 100 ft. away, if you make a mistake of 10 to 20 ft.

JUDGING DISTANCE

Now correctness in judging near distances is a matter for practice, and nothing else but practice. But it requires to be done systematically until it has been made perfect. There is no need to us a camera in this practice—in fact, it is a hindrance rather than otherwise. Here is a little system on which you can speedily become proficient in sizing up such distances as 6 ft., 9 ft. 12 ft, and so on.

First ascertain the length of your stride. With most people it is very near to one yard. If more or less, shorten or lengthen it so that you can pace out distances such as 6 ft, 9 ft 12 ft, 15 ft., correctly to within a foot or so. Then set yourself, anywhere out of doors where the opportunity offers, a guessing competition of the distances of an object, such a s lamp-post or a pillar-box. Taking up a position, make a guess as the distance, and then by pacing it out see how far you are out.

Test exposcres will also teach us something. It will be noticed that whereas the object at the distance to which the focussing scale has been set is sharp on the negative, parts of the subject which are nearer or further oc—particularly those that are nearer—will be less sharp, and the unsharpness may be of reater degree than is admissible.

THE WORK OF THE STOP.

The remedy for this state of things is to use a smaller stop in the lens, and a helpful insight into the best use which can be made of the stop is to take a few photographs, using for one the largest stop, and for socceeding erposures (under exactly the same conditions) the next smaller stop, and again the next smaller than that. The results will give you an idea of when it is necessary to use a smaller stop than the largest in order to obtain sharp focus of objects which are at various distances from the camera and all of them relatives near, say at distances ranging from 10 to 30ft. Experience will show that in many cases quite a small stop has to be used for this purpose; in fact, one so small that the light passing through it is insufficient for making snap exposures.

There are two ways out of this difficulty. The first applies only to very small cameras and involves the use of what is known as a large aperture lens, by which is meant not necessarily a lens with a large stop, but one with a stop which is large compared with the distance of the lens from the film when the camera is in use, denoted by the lens makers at f/4.5 or f/5.6.

But the other soiction is one which is applicable to any camera, though not to every subject. It consists simply in using the camera on a firm support instead of in the hand, so that an exposure can be given for as long a time as the smallness of the stop or the badness of the light requires.

A SUGGESTION.

You know the "time" adjustment of the shotter of your camera by which you can open the lens and keep it open as long as you like. "No doubt you often use this movement when making exposures indoors or elsewhere when it happens that it is necessary to expose for several seconds. But perhaps it has not occurred to you that the system of exposing by "time" has a good deal to recommend it for octdoor views. Obviously, it cannot be used if part of the subject is in movement; then you must make a short snap exposure. But if the subject is any kind of landscape or view in which moving people, animals or vehicles, do not occur, a mech greater average of good results will be obtained if one can fix the camera on a tripod, use a small stop in the lens, and give a "time" exposure.

Most folding film cameras and some of the box-pattern cameras are provided with screwed bushes or sockets for attachment to a tripod.

GRAFT IN AMERICAN PUBLIC LIFE

British Journalist's Scathing Criticism

Reviewing the book "That Imperilled Freedom," Robin Temple writes in "Reynolds's Illustrated News":—

I suppose the public life of the United States of America must for ever remain something incomprehensible to the English mind. We have just enjoyed at secondhand the spectacle of the Mayor of New York (who not so long ago came over here and after two hours' rush round London favoured us with his profound views on how to administer it) indicted on a charge of receiving wholesale bribes during his term of office.

Far from being regarded as under suspicion, we find him met with cheering crowds on his way back from the court, and the whole unsavoury business treated as something natural and ordinary.

Yet only a few years ago the private financial dealings of a highly placed British Civil Servant were the occasion of a first-class scandal, and of his expulsion from the Service, so rare is it for Civil Servants of whatever degree to betray their trust, or even to make use of private and exclusive information for their own benefit.

That is the whole difference between the two English-speaking countries. We assume that a public servant is personally incorruptible, and upon the very rare occasions when proof to the contrary is apparent we call it a scandal and make it a first-class item of news.

THE CROWD'S VIEW.

America assumes that a public servant is corrupt, and on the fairly numerous occasions when the scandal gets so big that something has to be done, the crowd feels that the delinquent is just unlucky. It knows that there are more powerful, more cunning, or better-connected men in office who are just as guilty as the prisoner at the bar, but who have contrived to avoid breaking the supremely important Eleventh Commandment, "Thou shalt not be found out."

When Mr. H. W. Nevinson delighted an English audience with an American newspaper headline "Dwight Probe Quizzes City Hall Graft Charge" (the meaning of which is that a Commission of Enquiry presided over by one Dwight was investigating charges of corruption in the municipal administration) he was not merely presenting a choice and fruity specimen of the American language, but illustrating the American attitude.

America assumes graft, talks graft, throws about charges of graft, in public and in the press, in a manner that over here would cause it to rain libel and slander suits. In fact, but for the looseness compared with our own of the American law of libel, I should not be discussing the subject, because Mr. Lorin L. Baker's book, "The Imperilled Freedom" (Graphic Press Publishing Co., Los Angeles, $3.50) would not have been published.

OIL COMPANY FINANCE.

A further assumption that we are apt to make on this side is that graft in American public life is largely the affair of the smaller fry; that the leaders of American public life may wink at it, but are not tainted by it, and are, in fact, no worse than supple-spined politicians, of which genius we have our share over here.

Such an assumption will not do for Mr. Baker. Boiled down to its essence,

his book is a charge of large-scale graft against President Hoover himself; an allegation that the President's campaign for office was financed largely by the milking of an oil company by his friends, to the ruin of thousands of investors; a further allegation that throughout his term of office the President has sacrificed the real interests of the American people to please those same financial friends.

It is not for me, lacking information, to pronounce upon the truth of falsehood of Mr. Baker's charges. My reluctance to make comments is increased by the fact that, fascinating as it might be as an exposure of a great national scandal, Mr. Baker's book is without exception quite the worst written that I have come across for many years.

This is a tragedy. If there is any substance in Mr. Baker's allegations, it is a matter of supreme importance, not only for America, but for the whole world.

50 YEARS OF LAUGHTER GIVING

MacDonald's Tribute To Sir Harry Lauder.

In a letter regretting his inability to be present at Sir Harry Lauder's jubilee concert at Arbroath, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald wrote:—

"My Dear Harry,—I am so sorry I cannot possibly get down to Arbroath for your jubilee concert as my drivers will not let me out of harness. This is a great disappointment to me. For 50 years you have been making us happy, and, the art you have employed has not had a tinge of the degrading in it. You have dealt with the great fundamental human simplicities and have taught us to find joy and inspiration in qualities and feelings which belong to the good things in human life.

"Although 'jubilee' is a word of honour it is also ominous, but I hope that for many years yet we may see that merry twinkle in your eye, hear that infectious laugh, and be drawn to you by that pawky wisdom and fine human tenderness which are the essence of your genius."

Acknowledging the toast of his health at a luncheon at Arbroath, Sir Harry Lauder said that it was in Arbroath that he won a prize for singing. That was a knife. He made his start in Arbroath 50 years ago, and that was why he was celebrating his jubilee in the town.

THE PRESS OF TO-MORROW

Mr. Blumenfeld On Modern Changes

"The Press of To-morrow" was the subject of an address given at the annual conference of the Institute of Journalists at Cardiff by Mr. R. D. Blumenfeld, Master of the Company of Newspaper Makers.

Mr. Blumenfeld said he had come to the conclusion that the newspaper of the future would be edited by groups of editors and produced by groups of engineers. The present composition of the modern newspaper, with its varied editions its sectional at aims, its developments in telephone, wireless, automatic telegraphy, its motor-car and aeroplane requirements, all made single-minded concentration impossible. A newspaper of the national type to-day, with its duplicate plants and its thousand and one claims, made it necessary to have a syndicate of editors. As for the mechanical departments, they were fast becoming vast laboratories of science. The newspaper of the future would continue in its present high-speed course until the public taste demanded something less of an entertainment and more of a mental uplift. We should soon see coloured supplements, particularly on Sunday. The only reason why there were no Sunday coloured supplements, which were not only instructive but interesting, was because the trade unions, with an insane folly that remained inexplicable to him, continued to boycott them on the ground that it required an extra effort on the part of the vendors to "stuff" those supplements into the news sections.

LESS OF POLITICS.

The morning newspapers would gradually be less political and more general. The national newspapers were already paving the way for a division between general and purely local news. The nationals were steadily increasing in circulation, owing mainly to the fact that the public was becoming more and more newspaper-minded.

The demarcation between national newspapers carrying only general news and the local Press had already had its effect. The local Press had benefited inordinately. It was prospering, and would be more prosperous. But he would prefer to pin his faith on the provincial evening rather than the morning Press. The local evening newspaper, with all the increased facilities now afforded by all sorts of electric devices, had all the future rosily before it. If he were a young man again he would move heaven and earth for means to buy, beg, or steal a young evening paper in a growing town It would be an adventure worth while in every respect.

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COUGHS
COLDS
BRONCHITIS
INDIGESTION
CONSTIPATION
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AND THUS YOU SUPPORT THE STARVING MILLIONS

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THE EVERY FIRST DOSE WILL SHOW PERCEPTIBLE IMPROVEMENT.

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Castophene Castor oil Chocolates Cures Constipation

Obtainable of all dealers & Chemists.

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A QUALIFIED OPHTHALMIC SURGEON
from the Royal London Moorfields Ophthalmic Hospital, Mr. N. R. Dastoor, F.S.M.C., F.I.O., F.N.A.O. (London) is also in attendance for daily consultation.

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Please note our address carefully We have absolutely no connection with any other firm of similar name in Bombay.

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ALL CLASSES OF LIFE INSURANCE TRANSACTED.

Insurance Vade-Mecum 1932 says: "Presidency's" first Annual Report speaks volumes for able and economical management. Company's expenses of management absorbed only 44.7 per cent. This indeed is a record which cannot be shown by any other Life Office in the Country in its initial stage.

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Common Gauze 5' Height	Rs. As. 3 12	Rs. As. 4 0	Rs. As. 4 4	Rs. As. 4 10	Rs. As. 5 0	Rs. As. 5 8	
Superior Gauze 5½' Height	5 0	5 6	5 12	6 2	8	7 0	
Indian double net 5½' Height	8 8	9 0	8	0	1 8	11 8	

Curtains of any size are made to order

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New Bonus per thousand per Annum
ENDOWMENT Rs. 20
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WHOLE LIFE Rs. 25

No other Company of the same age in India c n show equal results.

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Manager.

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Best preventive and curatives by Dr. R. Sen Gupta, M.D. (America), Principal George Medical College of Homoeopathy—(1) HEALTH REGULATOR for Nervous Debility and allied diseases; (2) HYDROCELE HAMMER for Hydrocele. No operation is needed; (3) FEMALE FRIEND for Women's Diseases; (4) PILES CURE for Piles; (5) SAFE DELIVERY for Delivery cases; (6) DIABETES CURE for Diabetes; (7) FISTULA-ENEMY for Fistula; (8) DYSPEPSIA CURE for Dyspepsia; (9) EYE-STRENGTH for eye diseases; (10) COLIC-CURE for Colic complaints; (11) ASTHMA ENEMY for Asthma; (12) INSANITY-CURE for Insanity. Each medicine about 150 pills Re. 1 (one rupee) only. PRESCRIPTION AND MEDICINES ARE SENT TO MOFUSSIL PATIENTS. Agents:—Messrs. B. K. Paul & Co., etc. Sole Agents:—FRIENDS' HOMOEO-HOME, 65/1, Maniktolla Street, CALCUTTA.

It Is Yours
SLOW BUT SURE RECOVERY
Try And Be Convinced

The Atank Nigrah Pills

Specific Remedy to Cure Brain-Fag Constipation, etc.,
Rupee One (32 Pills).
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
JAMNAGAR (KATHIAWAR).
Bombay Branch:—
KALBADEVI ROAD.

TO-NIGHT: 6-30 and 10 p.m.
AND DURING THE WEEK.
JANET GAYNOR
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DELICIOUS
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COOL & COMFORTABLE With PERFECT SOUND
SUPREME TALKING AND MUSICAL EXTRAVAGANZA
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THE PAIR THAT HAS NEVER FAILED YOU
Plans open at Theatre. Box, Balcony & First Class seats could be booked beforehand.
NEW QUEENS ROAD. Tel: No. 21666.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.

September 17.

Nowshera, Longhurst, London.
Querimba, Parker, Java.
Bahadur, Beet, Calcutta.
Masimpur, Sharnan, Rangoon.
Goalpara, Chindi, Rangoon.
Varela, Brady, Busrah.

DEPARTURES.

September 18.

Jalavihar, Memurry, Rangoon.
Bangalore, Collins, Kobe.
Gange, Conelli, Trieste.
Ranee, McLean, Calcutta.
Chindwara, Walsh, Calcutta
Surada, Hoyte, Bhavnagar.

LOADING.

September, 17.

Steamer City of Cairo for Liverpool.

Steamer Masimpur for Rangoon.

S.S. Nowshera:—The M. M. Coy.'s steamer Nowshera, arrived in harbour on Saturday from London, with a general cargo.

S.S. Querimba:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Querimba, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Java, with a cargo of sugar.

S.S. Bahadur:—The S. M. Coy.'s steamer, Bahadur, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta, with a general [illegible].

S.S. Masimpur:—The B. S. O. Coy.'s steamer Masinpur, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon, with a cargo of Kerosine oil.

S.S. Goalpura:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Goalp[illegible], arrived in harbour on Saturday fom Rangoon, with a cargo of rice.

S.S. Varela:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Varela, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrah, with a general cargo and paseengers.

S.S. Jalavihar:—The Scindia S. N. Coy.'s steamer, Jalavihar, sailed yesterday for Rangoon with a general cargo.

S.S. Bangalore:—The P. and O. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Bangalore sailed yesterday for Kobe, with a general cargo.

S.S. Gange:—The Lloyd T. Coy.'s steamer Gange, is expected to arrive here to-day from Kobe, with a general cargo and passengers and hence she will sail on the same day for Trieste, etc.

S.S. Ranee:—The S. N. Coy.'s steamer Ranee, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S.S. Chindwara:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Chindwara sailed yesterday for Calcutta with a general cargo.

S.S. Surada:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Surada, sailed yesterday for Bhawnagar, with same bottom cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, September 17.

1 Kota Radja 4523 Java, 17-9, T. Morrison and Co
2 Japan 3,262. Colombo, 17-9. L. Edwards, Ltd.
3 Querimba 4772, Karachi, 18-9, M. M. and Co.
5 Col-de-Lana 3709, China 17-9. L. Triestino.
7 Shunko Maru 5027, Japan, 20-9, O. S. Kaisha.
8 Warfield 3805, Dunkirk, 18|9, M M & Co.
9 Kidderpore 3263, Kobe 4-10. M M & Co.
11 Bahadur 3397, N. F. N. F. T. Morrison and Co.
12 Iyo Maru 3668. Japan 18/9 N Y. Kaisha.
14 Werdenfels 3352, Antwerp, 19.9, L. Edwards Ltd.
15 Takliwa 3742, Durban 21|9, M M & Co
16 Bangalore 2908, Japan, 18-9, M. M. and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

2 Jalavihar, 3,381, Rangoon, 18-9 Scindia S N Co
3 Ellora, 2,567. Karachi, 17-9 M M & Co.
4 Vita, 1955, Karachi, 19/9, M M and Co.
9 Ranee 3143, Calcutta. 18|9, T. Morrison and Co.
10|11 Nowshera 4875, Calcutta, N. F. M. M. and Co.
14 Janaki 5-30, Karachi, 19-9, Malabar, S. S. Co.
16 Laxmi 124, N. F. N. F. National, S. S. Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK

A Surada 3382, Bhavnagar, 18|9, M M & Co.
B Sileh 3288, N. F. N. F. T. Morrison and Co.
C|R Chindwara 3307, Calcutta. 18-9, M. M. and Co.
F Dara 3083, Red Sea Ports, 17-9, T. Morrison and Co.
G African 863, M-Coast, N F Merchant S. N. Co.
N Oostcappelle, 348, M.-Coast, 17-9, Merchant S. N. Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.
Rajputana 22/9 P & O S N Co.
Behar 23/9 P & O S N Co.
Mongolia 29/9 P & O S N Co.
Mantua 30/9 P & O S N Co.
FROM PLYMOUTH.
Gogra 1|10, M M & Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL
Tarantia 18|9, G. T. Co.
C/o Cairo 27/9 K N Co.
FROM HAMBURG
Birkenfels 19/9, L Edwards Ltd.
Wartenfels 27/9 L Edwards Ltd
FROM NEW YORK
President Monroe 19/9 F F Campbell & Co
C|Birmingham 23|9, F F Campbell & Co
C|Harvard 14|10. F F Campbell & Co.
Steel Engineer 22|10, M M & Co.
C|Oran 20|10, F. F. Campbell and Co.
President Vanburan, 22|10. F. F. Campbell and Co.
FROM CHINA & JAPAN
Hague Maru 23/9 O S Kaisha
Argun Maru 8/10 O S Kaisha.
Malwa 23/9 P & O S N Co.
Carthage 21|10, P & O S N Co.
Mirzapore 28|10, P & O S N Co.
Tokushima Maru 18|9 N Y Kaisha.
Kaga Maru 30|9 N Y Kaisha.
Bengal Maru 3|10 N Y Kaisha.
Havre Maru 24|10 O S Kaisha.
FROM SYDNEY.
Narkunda 1|10, P & O S N Co.
FROM DURBAN
Kenya 24/9 M M & Co
Tairea 8|10, M M & Co.
Karanja 22|10, M M & Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS

FOR LONDON.
Warfield 24|9, M. M. and Co.
Burdwan, N. F. M. M. and Co.
Nowshera, N. F. M. M. & Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
Tarantia, N. F. G. T. Co.
FOR KOBE.
Iyo Maru 19|9. N. F. N. Y. Kaisha.
Shunko Maru N. F. O. S. Kaisha.
Kidderpore, 4-10. P & O S N Co.
FOR BUSRAH
Baroda 21|9, M M & Co.
Varela, 23-9, M M & Co.
FOR CALCUTTA
Jalaveera NF S S N Co.
Chindwara NF, M M & Co.
FOR DURBAN
Takliva 21|10, M M & Co.

STEAMERS FIXED

FOR LONDON.
Warfield M M & Co.
Burdwan, M. M. and Co.
Nowshera, M M and Co.
FOR CHINA & JAPAN PORTS
Iyo Maru N Y Kaisha.
Shunko Maru, O. S. Kaisha
Kidderpore P & O S N Co.
FOR BUSRAH
Baroda, M M & Co.
Varela, M M & Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Jalavee S S N Co.
Chindwara, M M & Co.
GENERAL LANDING DATES.
S.S. Surada 16-9-'32
S.S. Chindwara, 16-9-'32.
S.S. Dayavati, 16-9-'32.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, September 17.

S.S. Burdwan for London:—20 bales woollen carpets and 29 cases bristles Cox and Kings, Ltd.; 18 cases Bristles B. P. and Hayley Ltd.; 12 bales animal skin Lee and Muirhead.

For Havre:—2478 bags myrabollam P. Mathradas and Co.

For Alexandretta:—28 bales cotton yarn M. A. A. Razak.

For Tripoli:—15 bales cotton yarn A. El. Ejil.

For Beyroute:—30 bales cotton yarn A. El. Ejil.

For Varna:—50 bales cotton yarn R. Shantilal and Co.

For Marseilles:—120 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

S.S. Wardenfels for Ratterdom:—110 bales cotton raw Textile Products, Ltd.

For Ghent:—110 bales cotton raw B. Mavji and Co.

For Hamburg:—70 bags gum karaya R. Damji and Co.; 1212 bags linseed K. Dinchand and Co.; 1600 bags groundnut oil cakes A. Oomerbhoy.

S.S. Tarantia for Barcelona:—321 bales cotton raw B. Cursondas and Co.; 125 bales cotton raw Italindia Cotton Co.; 1358 bales castorseed Ralli Bros.

For Liverpool:—125 bales rapeseed T. S. Thadani and Son; 15 bales woolraw Anglo Siam Corporation.

For Glasgow:—1358 bags linseed oil cakes, and 495 bags massoor Ralli Bros.

S.S. City of Cairo for Dunkirk:—330 bales cotton raw Italindia Cotton Co.

For Livervool:—103 bales hemp B. Premji; 50 bales cotton fly V. A. Sane.

For Manchester:—10 bales cotton fly V. A. Sane; 200 bales cotton thread waste V. A. Sane

S.S. Bangalore for Kobe:—200 bales cotton raw G. K. Kaisha, Ltd.

For Osaka:—200 bales cotton raw G. K. Kaisha Ltd

For Hongkong:—100 bags gum googor K. Makandas.

S.S. Shunko Maru for Kobe:—250 bales cotton raw A. Khimji and Co.; 100 bales cotton raw O. Suleman and Co.; 500 bales cotton raw G. K. Kaisha. Ltd.; 300 bales cotton raw H. Wensey and Co.; 100 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Yokkaichi:—200 bales cotton raw G. K. Kaisha. Ltd.

For Kobe:—600 bales cotton raw T. M. Kaisha, Ltd.; 200 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, September 17.

S.S. Shunko Maru, agents O. S. Kaisha, Ltd., from Yokohama:—20 cases raw silk; 175 cases silk yarn; 11 cases silk goods; 25 cases tea; 34 cases toys; 32 cases rayon and cotton mixed goods; 37 cases copper wire.

From Tokyo:—45 cases cotton shirting; 23 cases glass ware.

From Nagoya:—46 cases glass ware; 20 cases cotton yarn; 120 cases cotton shirting; 1020 cases porcelainware.

From Osaka: 900 bags soda ash, 500 bags fish oil; 100 pkgs. crude sulphur; 64 cases straw boards; 75 cases rayon goods; 15 cases cotton drill; 350 kgs. red lead; 25 cases rayon yarn; 60 cases cycle fitting; 280 drms. vaint; 34 cases cotton duck; 180 cases yarn; 280 cases cotton goods; 350 cases cotton shirting; 960 cases cement; 125 cases copper circles; 145 cases silk yarn; 430 cases glasware.

From Kobe:—58 brls. fish oil; 200 cases cotton goods; 60 cases cotton shirting; 260 cases cotton and art. silk mixed shirting; 53 cases cotton flannel; 77 cases rayon goods; 10 cases canvas shoes; 190 cases cotton and rayon mixed goods; 180 cases silk straw boards; 600 pkgs. sulphur; 25 cases vegetable wax; 195 cases camphor; 26 cases wire

From Otaru:—592 pcs. sak boards.

From Moji:—4600 bags cement; 85 cases glassware; 96 cases copper ware; 50 cases brass ware.

From Hongkong:—50 cases preserves; 21 cases munsell; 47 pkgs. sugar candy; 204 cases china ware; 1700 cases fire crackers.

From Canton:—60 bales raw silk.

From Keelung:—50 pkgs. straw boards.

From Singapore:—15 cases quinine; 1600 bags sago flour, 1725 bags betel nuts; 1500 bags rattons; 122 bags gum benzamin; 70 bags pine apples; 1383 pcs. poona planks; 245 bags black pepper; 45 bags gum capel.

From Belawane Dele:—125 cases tea dust; 252 cases tea; 36 bales mattress fibre; 91 bdls. gunnies; 10 cases copra; 108 cylinders cocoanut oil.—

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York. Sept. 17.

October	6.65
December	6.80
January 1933	6.84
March 1933	6.95
Middling Spot	6.80

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York. Sept. 17.

October	6.62
December	6.74
Middling Spot	6.61

New York. Sept. 17.
(As known in Liverpool at closing time).
October
January Closed
March
New York. Noon Call.
October
January Closed
March

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York. Sept. 17.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	21,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	2,000
Day's Exparts to the Continent	9.000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Sept. 17.
10-10 a.m. To-day's Quotations Price

August 1932		5.04
September 1932		5.42
October 1932		5.43
November 1932		5.40
December 1932		5.40
January 1933	5.45	5.42
February 1933		5.44
March 1933	5.49	5.45
April 1933		5.47
May 1933	5.54	5.49
June 1933		5.50
July 1933	5.57	5.52
August 1933		5.53
September 1933		5.54
Middling Spot 1933		5.65

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Sept. 17.

Broach Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.24
Broach Fine (Good Staple)	5.36
Broach Superfine (Good Staple) C.P.	5.48
Oomra Good (No. 1 Staple)	5.29
Oomra Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	5.44
Oomra Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.59
Bengal Good	4.36
Bengal Fully Good	4.46
Bengal Fine	4.56
Scinde Fully Good	4.46
Scinde Fine	4.56
Scinde Superfine	4.66

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Sept. 17.

Sakellaridis October	8.02
November	8.08
December	8.04
January 1933	8.14
March 1033	8.20
May 1933	8.47
July 1933	8.43
FGF Spot	8.50

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, September 17.
Cottonseed Bombay Hull ton No Offers.
Castor seed Bombay Kakinada 12:6 Sept.|Oct. sellers.
Rapeseed Torio, Hull|Continert, £11:18:9 Sept.|Oct. sellers.

LINSEED.
London, September 17.
Linseed Calcutta (London) ton £11:7:6 Sept.|Oct. sellers.
Linseed La Plata, c.i.f. Hull ton £9:10:0 Mar.|Apl. sellers.
Linseed Bombay, (London) ton £12:0:0 Sept.|Oct. nominal.

LINSEED OIL.
London, September 17.
Linseed Oil naked London cwt. 17|1-1|2 Oct.|Dec. sellers.
Linseed Oil naked London cwt. 18 Jan.|Apl. paid and sellers.

LONDON RUBBER.
London, September 17.
Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb. Spot 2-21|32 sellers.

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.
London, September 17.
Rozario Santa Fe, per 64 lb. Cargoes 27 Sep.|Oct. sellers.
Barletta Russo, per 64 lb. Cargoes 26|9 Oct. sellers.
Wheat South Australian Parcels 29 Sept.|Oct. sellers.
Wheat Choice White Karachi Parcels No offers.

REACTIONS IN DHULIA

Caste Hindus Urged To Fraternise With Harijans

DHULIA. Sept. 17.

A correspondent wires under to-day's date:

Mahatma Gandhi's impending fast is having reactions among Hindus in these parts. At Dhulia a manifesto was issued over a large number of signatures of progressive Hindus of all castes calling upon caste Hindus to fraternise with the Depressed Classes, and to throw open to them all public places of worship and other amenities, and appealing to the so-called untouchables to remember Mahatmaji's unique services for their upligt, and stating that Mahatmaji's insistence on joint electorates was in the interests of the down-trodden classes themselves. The masifesto further appeals to them to wholeheartedly endorse the demand for joint electorates in view of the known desire of Mahatmaji and others to secure adequate representation for them in all legislatures of the country.—A.P.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, September 17.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 c. and f. Calcutta Sept.|Dec. per cwt, 8 sellers.
C. and f. Bombay Sept.|Dec. per cwt. 8|0-1|2 sellers.
C. and f. Karachi, Sept.|Dec. per cwt. 8|0-1|2 sellers.

LONDON METAL.
London, September 17.
Market: Closed.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS
New York, September 17.
Demand Bills 3.47-5|8.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.
New York, September 17.
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality) Spot 8-1|4.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, September 17.
Chartered Bank of I. A. and C. £14.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London register £116-1|2.
P. and O. Banking Corporation £7-1|4.
National Bank of India £42.
Funding Loan 4 per cert. £110.
Conversion Loan 3-1|2 per cent. £99.
Rupee Paper 3-1|2 per cent. £51.
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan £70-3|4.
Indian Stock 3-1|2 per cent. Sterling Loan £82-3|4.
Indian Stock 4-1|2 per cent. Sterling Loan £103-1|2.
Consols 2-1|2 per cent. £73.
War Loan 5 per cent. £102-1|8.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. £107-1|8.

LONDON GOLD.
London, September 17.
Bars Gold Fine per oz. £5:18:6.

LONDON SILVER.
London, September 17.
Silver: Market is quiet.
Spot 17-9|16.
Forward 17-11|16.

LOANS.
London, September 17.
Interest Day to Day Loan 3|8 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loan 5|8 per cent.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, September 17.
Bank Bills 3 months 1-37|64 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months 1-51|64 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 2-1|2 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 2-3|4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, September 17.
T. T. London on Berlin 14.59.
T. T. London on Amsterdam 8.65-3|4.
T. T. London on Brussels 25.09
T. T London on Madrid 42.84
T. T. London on Milan 67.78.
T. T. London on Berne 20.00.
T. T. London on Paris 88.71.
T. T. London on Prague 117.25
T. T. London on New York (Closing rate) 3.47-6|8.

NEW ACTIVITIES OF THE I. R. A.

"Widespread Drilling"

Details of the Government's plan to set up a National Guarh as a semi-military adjunct to the official Free State Army are still awaited in Dublin.

The current issue of the "United Irishmen", the official organ of the Cosgrave party, states:—

"In the rural districts all over the country people have for some months past been looking forward with apprehension to the long nights. Since Fianna Fail came into power I.R.A. activities have revived. Drilling has become widespread, villages have been overrun by bodies of men in military formation. Motorists have been prevented from travelling on certain roads which traverse areas in which they were informed manoeuvres were in progress. In remote districts arms have, it is reported, been carried openly on various occasions. In view of facts like these, it is not astonishing that peaceable citizens have come to fear the development of a widespread campaign of terrorism next winter, and consciousness of the existence of a pact or agreement of some sort between the Government and the I.R.A. has made them feel that no protection could be looked for from the forces of the State."

The article adds:

"The Army Comrades' Association (the 'White Army') offers physical help to the Government for the maintenance of order and constitutional liberty. Whether the Government spurns or accepts the offer the cause of law and peace will be served by the fact that a new, vigorous organisation of courageous and patriotic citizens has sprung into being to stand ready in the defence of the State. The mere existence of the Army Comrades' Association will moderate enormously the inclination of local units of the I.R.A. towards terrorism".

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

POONA, Sept. 18.

Conditions are again unsettled in the north Bay of Bengal where a depression is probably forming. The monsoon continues active in Lower Burma and Malabar and from Konkan to North Madras Coast and is strengthening in north-east India. Rainfall was nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, east Central Provinces, Konkan, north Hyderabad, Malabar and north Madras coast and local in east United Provinces, the Punjab Hills and south Hyderabad. A few falls occurred in Upper Burma, Bengal, Orissa, west United Provinces, west Central India and Madras Deccan. The chief amounts of rainfall are: Port Blair quarter of an inch; Diamond Island two; Mergui, Tavoy and Amherst one and a half; Myitkyina half; Cherrapunji eight; Dhubri four; Silchar, Sambalpur and Ranchi two; Shillong one a half; Darjeeling, Daltonganj and Jalpaiguri half; Calcutta and Patna a quarter; Chanda and Jagdalpur two; Kanker one; Guna three-quarters; Bahraich half; Dehra Dun quarter; Dalhousie three; Simla quarter; Khandala, Nizamabad, and Hyderabad one and a half; Matheran, and Mahableshwar one; Mercara and Vizagapatam three-quarters; Bombay, Ratnagiri and Parbhai half.

Forecast: Rainfall will decrease in the Punjab Hills, increase in Burma, Bengal, Orissa, north Madras Coast and west coast of the Peninsula and extend in Bombay Deccan and Central Provinces. Monsoon will continue active in Assam, Bihar, Chota Nagpur and Hyderabad.

Heavy Rainfall Warning: Moderate to heavy rain is likely in catchments of Mahanadi and Godavari rivers during the next forty-eight hours.—A. P.

Satyendranath Choudhury, a student of Vidyasagar College, Calcutta, was taken to Elysium Row following a search of his room at the Y. M. C. A. on College Street in connection with the Memari armed dacoity in Burdwan district.

"PREMIER RESPONSIBLE FOR CATASTROPHE"

Commercial Federation's Appeal To British Democracy

In the course of a statement made by the Federation of Bombay Commercial Associations on the situation created by Mahatmaji's resolve to fast—

The Committee of the Federation of Bombay Commercial Associations learnt with deep feeling and anxiety that, as a protest against the scheme of separate electorates for the so-called Depressed Classes, announced by the British Government, Mahatma Gandhi is compelled to take a vow to fast unto death.

The Committee entirely agree with Mahatma Gandhi in holding that the so-called Depressed Classes were and are part and parcel of the Hindu community, and that any scheme of a separate electorate for them will disrupt the whole community and obstruct the uplift of the Depressed Classes themselves.

The Committee note with resentment the fact that the Premier's decision was taken in spite of fact that Mahatma Gandhi, (as he also expresses in his first letter of 11th March) a very large number of the Hindu community and a large and influential section of the so-called Depressed Classes, were known to be opposed to the scheme of separate electorates.

"MAC" RESPONSIBLE FOR CATASTROPHE.

The Premier's refusal to Mahatma Gandhi to reconsider this decision has brought this catastrophe. The Premier, no doubt, maintained that the decision can be changed if the parties concerned come to an agreement amongst themselves. This condition is extremely vague, inasmuch as there is no method to ascertain the agreement between the parties. Even if there is a general agreement between the parties it can always be challenged by a few interested individuals on either side.

The Committee feel that the indifference of the British Government in not publishing early, for general information, the correspondence between Mahatma Gandhi and the Cabinet, the first letter of which was dated so early as the 11th of March, has proved calamitous, and it may lead to results fraught with the gravest danger.

The Committee also feel that if anything happens to the life of Mahatma Gandhi, great bitterness is bound to be felt amongst Indians, including the trading communities of India, against the British nation, which might greatly hamper the trade and other relations between India and England. The Committee, therefore, appeals to the British democracy particularly, to see that the decision of the British Government in this respect is promptly altered.

ONLY MAN TO SOLVE HARIJAN PROBLEM.

The Committee emphatically declare that it is Mahatma Gandhi who has created a consciousness amongst the so-called Depressed Classes and a strong desire for progress in matters political, social and religious. He also enjoys the ful confidence of the caste Hindus. He is, therefore, the one person to speak on behalf of the whole Hindu community including the "Depressed Classes" in respect of the scheme of electorates. The Committee is confident that, given proper and unhampered opportunities, Mahatma Gandhi will be able to solve this tangle to the satisfaction of all.

RANGOON PORT LOAN

RANGOON, September 17.

A notification in to-day's Burma Gazette says that the Commissioners for the Port of Rangoon are authorised to raise before 31st March 1933 a loan of Rs. 54 lakhs bearing interest at 5-1|2 per cent. per annum, and re-payable in 15 years, with the option to repay after the expiry of the tenth year, or after giving six months' notice.

The money is required to repay sums amounting to Rs. 54 lakhs borrowed for the purpose of financing capital expenditure up to March 31st 1933.—A.P.

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BOMBAY MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1932

CIVIL WAR BREAKS OUT IN CHINA

Over 110,000 Troops Involved In Hostilities

GOVERNOR OF SHANTUNG BEGINS THE TROUBLE

LONDON, September 17.

SHANGHAI.—Civil war involving 110,000 troops has broken out in Shantung Province between General Hanfuchu, the Governor of Shantung, and Commander Liuchennien, the independent war-lord, who has been in supreme control of Chefoo District for the past five years.

LONG STANDING FEUD.

The outbreak is the sequel to the long-standing friction over the "sphere of influence".

General Hanfuchu who is reported to command 80,000 men, opened the hostilities against Liuchennien, whose force is only 30,000 strong, along Tsingtao-Sinan Railway.

The inhabitants of "war-zone" are fleeing to safety.

PROTECTION OF JAP. NATIONALS.

The Japanese Consular authorities are conferring with General Hanfuchu regarding the protection of many thousand Japanese residents in the disturbed area.—Reuter.

Jap Troops In Manchuria Besieged

Relief Sent From Tsitsihar.

LONDON, Sept. 17.

Peking.—Forces hostile to Manchukuo regime have occupied a number of stations on the western section of the Chinese Eastern Railway and surrounded the Japanese troops stationed there according to telegrams from Harbin.

Further Japanese troops are being dispatched from Tsitsihar to relieve their beleaguered compatriots.—Reuter.

French Senate Passes Conversion Bill.

LONDON, Sept. 17.

Paris.—The Senate has passed 85 milliard francs conversion bill.—Reuter.

6th WEEK OF "SHYAM SUNDER"

At The West End Cinema

Saraswati Cinetone's Marathi talkie "Shyam Sunder" has appealed to cinema-goers as, probably, very few Indian pictures have done. For the past five weeks it drew packed houses at the West End Cinema, and the rush has been so great that the management are compelled to extend its run for a few days more.

ASSAULT ON HOBB

—:o:—

Eye-Witness Fails To Identify Arrested Man

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 18.

Mrs. Oram, the only eye-witness of assault on Mr. R. N. Hobb, having failed to identify Mohiuddin, the suspected assaliant at the jail yesterday, the City Magistrate ordered his released os a personal bond.—A. P.

Convicted For "Breach Of Parole"

SURAT. Sept. 17.

A local pleader, and also a son of a Zaminda andr the first "Dictator" of Surat, who were arrested for breach of parole were tried and sentenced by the City Magistrate to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 and two years 'rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 300 fine respectively.—A.P.

HOTEL PROPRIETOR'S DEATH

Sequel To British Fleets Visit To Cyprus

COMMANDER SUTTON ALLEGED TO BE CULPRIT

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Sept. 17.

The death of an inhabitant of Limasol, Cyprus, it is alleged, as a result of a blow dealt by a British Officer during the visit of a section of the Mediterranean Fleet, is the subject of a report issued by the Admiralty.

It states that the coroner of Limasol has been investigating the death of a local inhabitant who, it is alleged, died as a result of a blow given to him by Commander Sutton of H. M. S. "Resource." Commander Sutton hitherto has not given evidence as the ship was stationed at Alexandria. He is now on board the H. M. S. "Coventry" where he is available to given evidence in any subsequent proceedings.

Reuter's correspondent from Larnaca, Cyprus, cables that the native hotel proprietor died following a dispute over his premises on September 13. Commander Sutton is alleged to have struck the proprietor during an argument.—Reuter.

British Air Pilot's New Record

RUGBY, Sept. 18.

After several months' preparations and at the fifth attempt Captain Uwyns, the well-known British pilot flying 550-horse power Pegasus Bristol plane attained a height of nearly 45,000 feet over 8-1/2 miles. If approved by the Royal Air Club the record will beat that 43,166 set up up by Lt. A. Soucek of the United States Navy.—B. O. W.

PRINCE OF WALES FOR DENMARK

Will Be Busy For Three Weeks

RUGBY, Sept. 18.

The Prince of Wales who left London by 7-30 train yesterday for Balmoral to spend a few days with the King and the Queen before leaving for Denmark will fly from Croydon to Copenhagan on September 22 in the new Imperial Airways Liner, "Atlantia." For the first four days of the visit at Copenhagan the Prince will be the guest of King Christian to whom he will carry greetings from the King and Queen for Royal birthday on September 26 On September 27 the Prince will leave for Island of Fyen as the guest of Count of Wedel. On September 29 he will leave Denmark for Stockholm spending four days as the guest of King Gustav.

The remainder of the visit will be spent at British Legation.

The Prince will return to England about October 11.—B. O. W.

FIVE YEAR PLAN FOR INDIA

A Suggestion From Scotland

SHANTINIKETAN (Bolpur), September 17.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore has received the following telegram from Sir Daniel Hamilton, from Scotland:—

"Please inform Mahatma Gandhi that I have written to Lord Irwin recommending his proposal of one vote for each village or 700,000 votes for all rural India, as suggested to me at my interview with him in London last November. The vote is to be exercised through Co-operative Societies, which embrace all classes and include all communities' votes. The Co-operative Movement is to be pushed on rapidly so as to unify all India within five years, thus building a Great India."—A.P.

ELECTRIFICATION OF BELGAUM

BELGAUM, Sept. 17.
(BY MAIL.)

After several abortive attempts the question of the electrification of Belgaum and its suburb has at last reached a decisive stage.

The Government of Bombay have recently accorded their sanction to the scheme and a private limited liability company under the name and style of "The Belgaum Electric Company" has been floated with an authorised capital of Rs 2.50.000.

In addition to the main generating station there are to be three sub-stations of which one is to be located in the Cantonment, one in the city and the third one in the growing suburbs of Thalakvadi.

A plot of ground situated in front of the Belgaum Railway Station has been granted and the work of erecting the main Power House thereon has just been started.

Vigorous efforts are being made to expedite the construction work and it is expected that the supply of current will be available early in January next.—A. P.

ASSAM LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

SHILLONG, Sept. 17.

In the Assam Legislative Council to-day, the Excise Minister moved the consideration of the Assam Opium Amendment Bill and the Assam Excise Amendment Bill as reported by the Select Committee, but as objection was taken for want of proper notice, consideration was postponed to the next session.

Sir Mohamad Saadullah presented the report of the Select Committee on standing orders for passing certain amendments, the most important being one relating to prohibition in speeches of members of the Council of reflections upon the conduct of the Governor-General or the Governor.

Mr. B. E. Goswami's motion regarding the provision of a second Chamber in the new constitution was discussed and lost. Mr. Pyarimohan Das' resolution asking for the abolition of ten per cent cut in opium rations and the removal of restriction was discussed and lost. The Council was then prorogued.—A. P.

MINISTERS TO REPRESENT STATES IN LONDON

Princes' Decision For Third R. T. Conference

SIMLA, Sept. 17.

Unusual interest attaches to the decision of the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes, reported to have been taken to-day, that the Indian States Delegation to the forthcoming London Conference should consist of Ministers only, while Princes would also visit London with a view to watch their interests and give the necessary directions to their Ministers.

To-day's meeting was attended by all important Princes, including the Maharao of Cutch, the Maharaja of Patiala and the Nawab of Bhopal, absentees being the Maharaja of Panna, the Maharaja of Jhalawar and the Maharaja of Dholpur.—A. P.

Suit Against New York Stock Exchange

21 MILLION DOLLARS CLAIMED

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Sept. 17.

New York.—Suit for 21 million dollars has been filed against the New York Stock Exchange, its President, Treasurer and 40 members of the Governing Committee by Brokers Messrs. Pirnie Simons and Company who charge the Stock Exchange with violating Sherman Anti-Trust Act of 1890.—Reuter.

BRITISH PILOT'S VENTURE

New Altitude Record

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Sept. 17.

A new altitude record for aeroplanes has been established over the Severn Valley by Captain Cyril Uwins, the well-known airman who was a wartime pilot in the Air Force.

Flying 550 horsepower Pegasus Bristol machine, he reached the height of nearly 45,000 feet beating previous record by over 1 500.

Captain Evene left the aerodrome at Bristol and climbed steadily for over two hours. The cold was so and electrically heated goggles, gloves and clothing Eventually he came down at Evesham

His record is subject to ratification by the Royal Aero Club.—Reuter.

CALCUTTA CORPORATION LOAN

CALCUTTA, Sept. 17.

The Government have it is understood, sanctioned the raising of a loan of Rs. 10,00.000 out of Rs. 6,30.000 for which permission was applied for by the Calcutta Corporation.—A. P.

The Post Officer, Okha Port, wires under date yesterday:—

S.S. "Clan Ranald" (Line Clan; Agents Messrs. James Finlay & Co. Ltd., Bombay) arrived Port Okha on 15th with 1,250 tons of China clay and left on 17th inst. for Cochin with the same bottom cargo.—A. P.

TWO R. A. F. MACHINES COLLIDE IN AIR

Accident 5000 Feet Above Ground

PILOT'S SAFE PARACHUTE DESCENT

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Sept. 17.

Two R. A. F. machines collided in air 5000 feet up. One machine crumbled, whose pilot made a parachute descent safely to the ground. The other landed perfectly though its propeller was smashed.—Reuter.

FRENCH AIR MAIL CRASHES IN FOG.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Sept. 17.

The French Air Union Mail liner crashed in a fog near Croydon. The pilot was killed and mechanic was seriously injured.—Reuter.

GERMAN AIR ACE MISSING

—:o:—

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Sept. 17.

Berlin.—Grave fears are felt for the safety of the famous German air ace Udet, who is believed to have met with a disaster while participating in the search of Hutchinson's "Flying Family" according to a telegram from a film expedition in the West Greenland of which Mdet is a member. No news is heard of him for three days.—Reuter.

ITALIAN AIRMEN IN ACCIDENT

Seven Drown In Sea

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Sept. 17.

Spezia.—Seven Italian airmen were killed in collision in air between two flying boats which crashed into sea. The occupants were drowned. The launch saved one who was injured.—Reuter.

LANCASHIRE DEADLOCK

Joint Conference Of Employers And Operatives

RUGBY, Sept. 18.

At the Conference of employers and operatives in Lancashire cotton industry, the basis of three years' peace between the employers and the operatives was laid when questions relating to the re-establishment of collective bargaining and restoration of agreements including the provision of machinery to ensure the honouring of the agreements were disposed of.

Two most difficult questions, namely, the new rate of wages and the reinstatement of operatives remain to be considered next week. Mr. Leggett, Conciliation Officer of the Ministry of record will beat that of 43,166 set Minister of Labour during the week-end and the joint committee will resume work on Monday —B. O. W.

THROW OPEN TEMPLES

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent)

DHULIA. Sept. 17.

A manifesto has been issued here with a large number of signatures of prominent persons of all castes calling upon caste Hindus to throw open all amenities including public places of worship and appealing to the "Depressed Classes" to remember Mahatmaji's unique services for their uplift and that Gandhiji is insisting upon joint electorates in the interest of the down-trodden classes themselves.

GERMANY AND DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

Door Not Yet Banged Says Henderson

LITVINOFF IN BERLIN

LONDON, Sept. 17.

The hopeful attitude regarding the German decision not to participate in Disarmament Conference until the claim for equality in armaments was recognised, was adopted by Mr. Arthur Henderson, the President of the Conference, interviewed at Victoria Station whence he left for Geneva this afternoon.

Mr. Henderson said that the Bureau of the Disarmament Conference would give immediate attention to the German Government's communication but he was not disposed to over-emphasise its serious nature in view of the fact that the German Government had concluded the communication with a statement that it would follow the Conference with interest and decide on its attitude according to the progress made. This was an evidence that the door was not absolutely closed.—Reuter.

SOVIET COMMISSAR IN BERLIN

LONDON, Sept. 17.

Berlin.—M. Litvinoff, the Soviet Commissar for Foreign Agairs, has come to Berlin to confer with Baron Von Neurath regarding the disarmament deadlock before going to Geneva.—Reuter.

GERMANY'S FIFTH ELECTION

LONDON, Sept. 17.

Berlin.—Germany is to have another general election—the fifth major election this year. It was annouced to-day that poling for the election of the new Reichstag has been fixed for 6th November. Following the historic dissolution of the Reichstag as the House was voting the "no-confidence" motion against the Government, the Von Papen Cabinet announced its determination to remain in power and carry through the sweeping economic programme and President Hindenburg was understood to firmly support Chancellor Von Papen, but by ordering new election, the President has shown that he is till determined to support Weimar Constitution.—Reuter.

GERMANY FOLLOWS U. S. LEAD

Central Institute To Finance Industry

LONDON, Sept. 17.

Following the example of United States Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the leading German banks have agreed to establish an "Institute for Financing Industry". Capital for the present will be 30 million marks which will be used to relieve the banks from the burden of frozen credits and thus enable them to grant gresh credits to the industry.

The Reichsbank and gold discount and acceptance banks are taking lead in the scheme.—Reuter

The French press gives unqualified approval to the Bill as a first step in the general plan for financial rehabilitation. The Bill obtained overwhelming majorities in both the Houses, the Chamber adopting it by 540 votes to 48 and Senate by 291 votes to nine.—Reuter.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION

To Be Held In Hyderabad Shortly

(From A Correspondent)

HYDERABAD (Dn.) Sep. 14

It has been decided to hold an exhibition of Indian industrial products, in Hyderabad Deccan, during the ensuing "Deepavali" holidays.

Two large pucca buildings centrally situated have already been secured for the purpose of accommodating the exhibits, and ample room exists for any extention that may be called for.

It is proposed to classify the exhibits under different heads and to allot separate halls for each head, A separate hall will be reserved for such exhibiters who are themselves unable to attend. Every possible facility will be given for demonstrating the process of manufacture of articles that may be desired for. Such demonstrators should apply for space giving details of their requirements without delay.

The N. S., M & S. M. S. I G I P. B. N. and other railways are being approached for the grant of concessions for the carriage of exhibits. And the Government of H.E.H. the Nizam are also being requested for permitting the exhibits free of custom.

As the date for the exhibition is not very far off, therefore the prospective exhibitors should apply immediately for the necessary space, they require for exhibiting their goods, to the organiser, "Muktashram," Begumpet (N. S. Rlys)

The Sessions Judge at Nagpur rejected a bail application for the release of Mr Mukherjee, an accused in the Nagpur Conspiracy case, in order that he could attend the funeral of his mother. The accused was described as the fountain head of the conspiracy and a dangerous revolutionary

GAZETTE OF INDIA

SIMLA, Sept. 16.

The Gazette of India publishes the following:—

Finance Department: Certain amendments to the Civil Services (classification, control and appeal) Rules have been gazetted.

Modifications of the rules of the I.C.S. Provident Fund, General Provident Fund and the State Railway Provident Fund have been published.

The bringing by sea or by land into British India of explosives, as defined in the Indian Explosives Act, has been prohibited.

Department of Education, Health and Lands: Lt.—Col. J. Sinton Director, Malaria Survey of India Kasauli, officiates as Director of the Central Research Institute, Kasauli, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on leave of Lt.-Col. Sir Richard Christopheres.

Mr. J. A. Shillidy is appointed a member of the Board of Management of the Indian People's Famine Trust, vice-Sir James Crerar.

Army Department: Sir Michael Keane is appointed Honorary Colonel of the Surma Valley Light Horse and the Assam Valley Light Horse.

Honorary Major-General Sir H. F. E. Freeland is appointed honorary Colonel of the B. B. and C. I Railway Regiment.

Railway Department: Mr. E. V. Maclean, officiating Deputy Director, Railway Board is granted leave for six months. Mr. J. A. Tower is confirmed provisionally as Chief Transportation Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway.—A. P.

The 'Sansar Samachar," a vernacular daily of Karachi, has received a warning from the District Magistrate of Karachi, for having published photographs of Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in its special Janmashtami issue.

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